

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية اردنية "الرأي"

NATO opens Brussels meeting

BRUSSELS (R) — NATO diplomats met here Friday to discuss tactics for the resumption of East-West security talks in Madrid next week, with the United States advocating a break in the dialogue because of the Polish crisis.

The 35-nation European security conference, called to review progress in East-West détente, is due to resume next Tuesday after a two-month Christmas break.

At today's meeting, ambassadors of the 15 North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) states reviewed their government's plans to make strong protests about military repression in Poland at the opening session on Tuesday.

Arabs agree to stop brain drain

TUNIS (R) — Delegates at an Arab economic and social council meeting here this week have proposed measures to stop professional and skilled workers going to work abroad, officials said Friday.

At the 32nd session of the council which ended Thursday experts proposed setting up a special working committee to examine the question. The meeting also recommended that the Arab League's secretariat investigate obstacles preventing implementation of 1967 and 1975 accords designed to encourage mobility of manpower inside the Arab World.

Volume 7, Number 1879

AMMAN, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1982 — RABIA THANI 12, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Weinberger arrives in Britain

LONDON (A.P.) — U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger arrived in Britain on Friday for a 24-hour private visit on his way to the Middle East. He was to attend a conference sponsored by the Ditchley Foundation, a private think tank concerned with issues of common interest to Britain and the United States.

Mr. Weinberger was scheduled to leave Saturday for Saudi Arabia on the first leg of a Middle East tour.

Morocco, Mobil sign oil contract

RABAT (R) — The U.S. oil giant Mobil Friday signed an agreement to invest \$117 million in prospecting for oil in Morocco, the largest such contract ever made with a foreign company, Moroccan officials said.

The agreement covers exploration permits for 9,710 square km in the next twelve years off the coast of Tarfaya in south Morocco near the Western Sahara. Seismic surveys and test drilling are due to start soon. The accord was signed between the U.S. company's prospecting subsidiary, Mobil Exploration and Producing Services, and the Moroccan National Office of Petroleum Research and Exploitation.

Genscher meets Iranian minister

BONN (R) — Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati had a surprise one-hour meeting with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn Friday, the foreign ministry said.

A ministry statement said Mr. Genscher voiced Bonn's concern at executions in Iran and pointed to a West German initiative at the United Nations for a worldwide ban on the death penalty. Officials said the meeting was arranged at short notice at Dr. Velayati's request. He was making a stopover in West Germany on his way back to Tehran from attending a U.N. debate on Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

GCC starts meeting today

BAHRAIN (R) — The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Gulf states begin two days of talks here Saturday expected to focus on sharply deteriorating relations with Iran.

Senior Arab diplomats described the meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council as a show of support for Bahrain, which foiled an Iranian-backed coup attempt in December.

Iran has denied the charge, but its state radio called yesterday for the overthrow of the Saudi government.

Begin's popularity on the rise

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's right-wing Likud party would increase its strength by just over four per cent if a general election were held now, according to a poll published Friday. The poll, carried out by the public opinion research institute for the independent newspaper Haaretz, showed that the Likud would get 41.2 per cent of the popular vote compared with the 37.1 which it got in the last general election. The opposition Labour Party would lose 3.9 per cent dropping from 36.6 per cent to 32.7, according to the poll.

Oryx re-established in Arabia

GLAND, Switzerland (R) — A rare white antelope identified by some experts as the mythical unicorn was re-established in the Arabian desert this week after a 20-year breeding programme to save it from extinction. The Oryx, which once roamed the deserts of Arabia and Mesopotamia and can go for years without drinking, had almost died out when conservationists rescued a number of the animals in Oman in 1962 and shipped them to the United States to start a herd of 150.

Citizens continue to back volunteer Yarmouk Force

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran on Thursday received Arab Potash Company Chairman and Director-General Ali Al Khasawneh, who handed him a cheque of JD 50,000 as the company's donation to the newly established all-volunteer Yarmouk Force. He also received Mr. Ahmad Minwar Al Hadid, who handed him a cheque of JD 5,000 as a donation to the force from the Arab international corporation for trading and contracting.

Meanwhile, donation committees stemming from the Popular Committee for the Support of

the Iraqi People are receiving tens of thousands of Jordanian dinars in donation to the Yarmouk Force. The Amman Chamber of Commerce has donated JD 15,000, the Amman Chamber of Industry JD 10,000 and the Jordan Worsteds Wool Mills Company JD 5,000 and JD 27,000 worth of cloth for military uniforms.

In Aqaba, company directors donated JD 28,000 for the Yarmouk Force. Donation committees are still receiving large amounts of money in various parts of Jordan.

Iraq trains Arab volunteers

BEIRUT (R) — Egyptian volunteers are training in Iraq with nationals of other Arab countries to fight in the war against Iran, according to the Iraqi News Agency (INA).

In a report Thursday, INA said a camp in Babylon province, 100 km east of Baghdad, contained Arab fighters from Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Tunisia, Jordan, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen, as well as Palestinians.

The Lebanese daily An Nahar said on Wednesday that former Egyptian army officers and men

were in Iraq to take part in the war against Iran, and that Iraq officers had visited Cairo to supervise the recruitment.

An Egyptian defence ministry spokesman Thursday described the An Nahar report as "baseless and completely unfounded."

INA quoted First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan as saying that Iraq had told Arab leaders that "if they cannot participate in a symbolic way in the war, the door should be opened before Arab citizens to volunteer."

Iran refugees flood Pakistan

GENEVA (R) — About 200 Iranian refugees now seek political asylum in Pakistan every month, a spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said here Friday.

The spokesman said the number of Iranian refugees crossing

into Pakistan had been at that level for several months and there were now several thousand refugees there. But exact numbers were not available because, unlike Afghan refugees, the Iranians enjoyed no special relief programmes.

Iraqi forces 'kill 69 Iranians'

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Friday its forces killed 69 Iranians and lost three of their own men in fighting in various sectors of the Gulf war front during the last 24 hours. A military communique, released by the Iraqi News Agency, said the Iranians also lost two tanks in fighting in the Shush area, in the southern sector.

Moscow keeps silent on expulsion of attache in U.S.

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet foreign ministry spokesman said Friday he had no comment to make on the United States' expulsion of a Soviet military attache on Wednesday for activities said to be inconsistent with his diplomatic status.

The State Department announced Thursday night that Moscow's top military attache in the U.S. capital, Maj.-Gen. Vasily Chitov, left the U.S. on Wednesday after being declared persona non grata. But it gave no details of the matter.

The Soviet foreign ministry spokesman said his government had no comment on the incident and he would not say whether Moscow planned any retaliatory measures.

A spokesman for the U.S. embassy in Moscow said he had not been contacted by the Soviet authorities over the matter and he would not speculate on the possibility of retaliation.

America's NBC Television News quoted unidentified sources Thursday as saying Gen. Chitov was caught in possession of "sensitive" documents by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) after a high-speed car chase through Washington last weekend.

The Norwegian foreign ministry announced Friday that it had asked two Soviet diplomats in Oslo to leave the country. It said trade attache Oleg Dokoudovski and Yevgeny Voplovski, a trade mission officer, had been involved in activities incompatible with their diplomatic status.

Soviet buildup continues, West Germany charges

BONN (R) — West Germany said Friday the Soviet Union's arsenal of medium-range nuclear missile warheads had reached an all-time high and there was no sign Moscow had stopped deploying its SS-20 missiles.

Government spokesman Lotar Ruelh, quoting latest Western satellite intelligence, said the Kremlin had now deployed 280 of the triple-warhead missiles, with a total of 840 warheads.

Five more firing bases were still waiting to be equipped, he said, and each base contained nine missile launchers.

The Soviet Union was slowly withdrawing its obsolete single-warhead SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, but 300 of these were still deployed, he said.

"The deployed capability has reached an all-time high point," Mr. Ruelh told a news conference.

Asked about a statement by a West German Social Democratic (SPD) deputy that he had been

told in Moscow that deployment of SS-20's had stopped, Mr. Ruelh said there was no clear evidence of this.

SPD left-winger Ottmar Schreier said Vadim Zagladin, a senior Communist Party official, told him last week that Moscow had stopped stationing SS-20's for an indefinite period, though he did not rule out a resumption.

Mr. Ruelh said the West believed the SS-20 programme was about 85 per cent complete and it was not known if the other 15 per cent would also be deployed.

Political sources said the decision to release the NATO intelligence suggested Bonn was worried that Mr. Schreier's report could give new momentum to the campaign against Western moves to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles here.

Western diplomats in Moscow suggested Thursday his statement could have been the result of a misunderstanding.

Winter comes on with a rush



A heating fuel pedlar makes his way through slush-filled streets Thursday during a two-day snowstorm which made it look like Jordan's winter had finally caught up with the rest of the world (See story on page 2 — photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Britain imposes sanctions on Poles, Soviets

LONDON (R) — Britain announced economic and diplomatic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union Friday as part of agreed Western opposition to martial law in Poland.

Deputy Foreign Secretary Humphrey Atkins told parliament no new loans would be made to Poland for goods other than food, a move agreed in principle by NATO member states in Brussels last month. Loans already guaranteed would be suspended, he said.

Mr. Atkins said Polish diplomats and other officials would be restricted to a 40 km travel limit in London, and in Glasgow where there is a Polish consulate.

In response to similar restrictions on British diplomats in Warsaw.

The Polish and Soviet ambassadors to London were summoned separately to the Foreign Office to be told of the measures, a British official said. Existing restrictions on travel by Soviet diplomats had been tightened, he said.

Bundestag renews Schmidt's mandate

BONN, West Germany (A.P.) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, facing mounting political and economic problems, Friday received the parliamentary vote of confidence he sought as a sign of his government's mandate.

Mr. Schmidt's government kept the 269 members of the Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition in the 497-member Bundestag on a motion of confidence in the chancellor's 12.5 billion mark (\$5.7 billion) jobs and investment programme.

The 226 members of the conservative Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union voted against the chancellor. Two leftwing delegates who had left the Social Democrats—Manfred Coppi and Karl-Heinz Hansen—did not cast votes.

Mr. Schmidt had asked for the confidence vote—the first in 10 years and only the second since World War II—because "the citizens of our country have a right to in these difficult times."

Had he lost the vote, Mr. Schmidt could have asked federal President Karl Carstens to dissolve parliament and call new elections within 21 days, or the Bundestag could have elected a new chancellor in the interim.

PLO gets Soviet weapons

DAMASCUS (R) — The Soviet Union has supplied the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) with weapons and military equipment worth \$50 million over the last three months, Palestinian sources said Friday.

The package included ground-to-air missiles, ground-to-ground missiles, field-guns and mobile radar systems, the sources added without giving further details.

The Soviet Union agreed to provide the weapons during a visit to Moscow last October by PLO leader Yasser Arafat, they said.

A PLO delegation spent a week in the Soviet capital last month to tie up details of delivery and training, the sources added.

The Palestinian forces already have Soviet-designed SAM-9 and shoulder-held SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles, as well as a variety of field-guns.

The Palestinian sources said PLO officers were under training at military academies in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Pakistan, India, North Korea and Cuba.

OPEC considers meeting

LONDON (A.P.) — Man'a Sa'id Oteibah, president of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), said Friday he was considering calling members together to review price and production.

Speaking in London, Dr. Oteibah indicated that because of over-production, OPEC nations may be forced to make adjustments in their prices and output.

but said the group's \$34 price for the benchmark Saudi light crude oil, around which prices of other OPEC oils are based, would stay unchanged.

"We have to try to balance the market," said Dr. Oteibah, who is also oil minister of the United Arab Emirates. "There is a possibility that we might get together before our (regular) summer meeting."

They have lost money refining high-priced crude and selling the products like petrol and heating oil in markets where recession and energy conservation have slashed demand.

The sources said the companies were expected to agree to the proposal by BNOC. The state-run BNOC officially fixes British oil prices, now \$36.50 for the basic Forties field crude.

Britain produces nearly 1.9 million barrels daily and sells a little over half of it abroad. The United States and West Germany are major customers.

Mubarak pledges 'continuity'

WASHINGTON (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Friday the Camp David process remained the most valid mechanism for his country and Israel to use in trying to settle their differences over Palestinian "self-rule."

Mr. Mubarak stressed the "continuity and stability" of Egyptian policy in a National Press Club speech winding up his four-day visit, his first to Washington since he took power after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat last October.

The 53-year-old president reaffirmed that he would continue negotiating with Israel on the Palestinian "autonomy" issue, which he called "the core of the Middle East problem."

"It would be a grave mistake to think that we can evade the complexity of the Palestinian problem by shelving it or postponing its solution," Mr. Mubarak said in a prepared speech.

"True, we may achieve this solution in stages rather than through a one-step approach. This is the philosophy of the Camp David approach, which remains the most valid mechanism for a comprehensive settlement."

Mr. Mubarak said the starting point of a phased solution had to be mutual acceptance and recognition, which he called "the recognition of rights and not institutions or organisations."

"Each side must recognise the other's right to live in peace and dignity... free from fear and hate," Mr. Mubarak said.

"If the Israelis were able to mend their fences with the Egyptians, there is no reason why they should fail to do the same with the Palestinians," the president said.

He said the goal was to end Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza while preserving the security of both sides. "In order to give this formula a chance of being implemented, it must be acceptable to the Palestinians," he said.

But Mr. Mubarak said he was not introducing a new condition by suggesting that the Palestinians give prior approval to any declaration of principles on self-rule.

"We are simply saying that all sides should bear in mind throughout the negotiation that their purpose is to attract other Arab parties to the peace process," he said.

"When we reach agreement on a good formula that is likely to win the approval of moderate Palestinians, and they are many, we will not withhold our consent," Mr. Mubarak said.

But to suggest that we should rush to agreement on any formula for the sake of making progress would be counter-productive and very harmful in the long run," he said.

Israel has voiced concern that once it completes its withdrawal from the Sinai next April, Egypt will be less interested in carrying on with the talks.

Arabs assail U.S. for 'harassment' to influence U.N. vote

UNITED NATIONS (R) — An Arab spokesman Friday denounced diplomatic harassment by the United States and blackmail by Israel in their bid to influence U.N. General Assembly votes on the Golan Heights annexation issue.

The 157-nation body was expected to approve a resolution sponsored by more than 50 members Friday night, calling for sanctions against Israel and challenging Israel's commitment to the terms of its United Nations membership.

U.S. officials have warned of repercussions against the United Nations and those supporting the proposals.

Responding at a press conference Friday, Clovis Maksoud, envoy of the Arab League, said he was confident the threat would be ignored and the resolution to punish Israel for annexing the Syrian Golan would receive a large majority.

"This is not a building to be hijacked," he said.

The U.N. consensus did not always correspond to American policies, but to try to prevent that consensus by threats of implied economic reprisals and congressional sanctions was mind boggling, Mr. Maksoud said.

The Arab ambassador recalled that the United States voted with the other members of the Security Council in December to declare the annexation null and void and warn of appropriate measures in Israel persisted.

Yet, when measures were proposed last month, the U.S. blocked them with its veto, he said.

The discrepancy between the December vote and the U.S. provision of a protective shield for Israel against follow-up action was disappointing and disillusioning, he added.

Israel criticises Egypt for 'contradicting' accord

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak's call for Palestinian self-determination contradicts the Camp David accords, Israel complained Friday, warning that such statements make the Palestinian "autonomy" negotiations more difficult.

Israel has been distressed at a string of Egyptian declarations on Palestinian self-determination that Mr. Mubarak capped in public statements during his talks with President Reagan in Washington this week.

"The call for Palestinian self-determination, which in fact constitutes a call in disguise for establishment of a Palestinian state, stands in contradiction of the Camp David accords," Foreign

Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner told reporters at a briefing.

Mr. Pazner said Israel, Egypt and the United States had agreed at Camp David in 1978 that the Palestinian issue was to be solved in negotiations on self-rule for the Palestinians of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials, who refused to be identified by name, said Israel would bring up the Egyptian statements in contacts with Egypt and the United States. Egypt has shown it is hardening its position on self-rule, the officials said, adding that "it will be very difficult to achieve results if new obstacles are placed on the road to negotiations."

Begin rejects PLO role

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Israel said Friday that the latest Saudi Arabian peace feeler was only a public relations exercise because it set an unacceptable precondition—Israel's agreement for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to join peace negotiations.

Israeli newspapers gave prominent display to reports that the official Saudi radio said Thursday that the Arabs and Israel should negotiate peace on condition that Israel accepts PLO participation in the talks.

Official Israeli spokesmen refused to go on record but authorised Foreign Ministry officials said the Saudi state radio had posed an unacceptable precondition by saying Israel must accept the PLO.

Last year Israel rejected a Saudi peace plan that suggested Arab recognition of Israel but did not call for peace negotiations. The new Saudi statement, though it advocates peace talks, is also unacceptable because it would require Israel to negotiate with the PLO, the Foreign Ministry officials said.

Africans to start meetings

NAIROBI (R) — African states begin a six-day series of meetings here Saturday to review the shortcomings of their two most ambitious initiatives—a peace plan for the Western Sahara and a peacekeeping force for war-torn Chad.

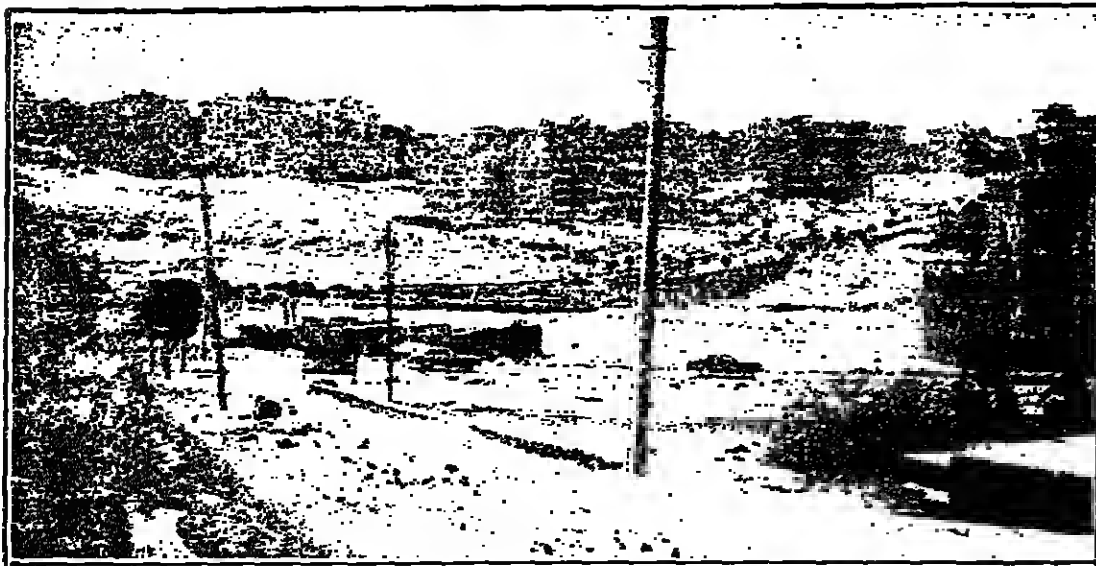
In the next four days leaders and senior officials of the 50-nation Organisation of African Unity (OAU) will try to break the deadlock between Morocco and its Polisario guerrilla foes over an OAU blueprint to end the 16-year

old war in the Western Sahara.

Starting on Wednesday next week the OAU leaders will then discuss the shortages of cash, manpower and equipment dogging its buffer force in Chad, the OAU's first attempt at a peacekeeping role on the continent.

Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, current OAU chairman, has said that the organisation's credibility is at stake if it fails to find solutions to the conflicts, two of Africa's longest.

NATIONAL



White Christmas came late to this area of western Shmeisani Thursday (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Jordan gets a reminder of real winter

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The sudden onset of winter in Jordan culminated in the middle of last week with the fall of real snow, which continued in some areas until Friday.

A Meteorology Department official told the Jordan Times snow had begun to fall on Wednesday evening in hilly areas, mainly affecting places at an altitude of at least 1,000 metres above sea level. Shohak, Ras Al Naqb and Ajloun in particular reported substantial snowfall, he said.

On Thursday, the bitter cold and snow became general. Salt, Rashidiyeh, Umm Al Jimal, Karak, Madaba, Mazar, Wadi Seer and Na'our were among the places reporting snow, in addition to Amman. No measurements for snowfall were reported, however, the department official said.

Snow continued to fall in hilly areas into Friday, but tapered off during the day. In Amman, snowfall

was still being reported on Friday in the western areas of Shmeisani and Jabal Amman. No serious incidents were reported due to the dangerous conditions, though some drivers slipped and skidded and there were the inevitable minor auto collisions.

The Ministry of Public Works' central operations room continued working Friday under Minister Awni Al Masri, to clear and repair roads closed by the heavy rains and snow.

Public works department machinery opened the roads leading to Ras Al Naqb, Al Shobak, Wadi Musa, Tafleh, Rashidiyeh and Mazar.

The cold and snow were caused by a deep depression centred east of Turkey on Wednesday, the Meteorology Department official said, adding that there had been a northwesterly flow of very cold air from Russia. By Friday these conditions had changed, he said, and a shallow depression centred over Jordan was causing cool weather (see Today's Weather, p. 3).

Pakistani visitor departs

AMMAN (Petra) — Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Pakistan, Armed Forces Gen. Mohammad Iqbal Khan and his delegation left here Thursday afternoon after an official visit of several days to Jordan.

During his visit, Gen. Khan met with His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and with a number of Jordanian officials. He also visited a number of military colleges and positions, cultural and tourist sites.

He was seen off at the airport by Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb and his aide for operations and planning, the commander of the Royal Air Force, the Pakistani ambassador to Jordan and a number of his staff.

Firm to look for materials for cement plant

AMMAN (Petra) — The Natural Resources Authority has awarded a JD 13,000 tender to a local company for exploratory drilling in search of raw materials for the cement industry.

The operation is part of a feasibility study on the establishment of a third Jordanian cement factory.

Search starts for 20 million cubic metres water for mine planned at southeastern site

AMMAN (J.T.) — The National Resources Authority (NRA) Thursday concluded an agreement with a foreign consultancy company which will make detailed studies of ground water resources in Shidiyeh and the surrounding area, southeast of Mar'an. The water, about 20 million cubic metres, is needed for the mining of phosphates in the area.

According to the agreement, the company will make detailed hydrological studies of the Shidiyeh area to find aquifers, to estimate the quantity of good water that can be pumped yearly without affecting water deposits, to estimate the quantity of water needed for the phosphate project and to make a detailed study of the deep sand strata in the south and the southeast of Shidiyeh in order to reach a preliminary estimate of the amount of good ground water.

The Shidiyeh phosphate mine project is expected to begin production in 1987, reaching a production of 10 million tonnes a year by 2000.

Judicial delegation leaves for American tour today

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Justice Ahmad Abdul Karim Al Tarawneh and several other top Jordanian judges will be meeting their American counterparts, including some Supreme Court justices, on a month-long visit to the United States, departing Amman on Saturday. They will visit courts, prisons and law offices in several American cities, and the United Nations in New York.

Through seminars and consultations with leading practitioners, the delegation will look at how U.S. courts deal with criminal procedures, prisons and juvenile offenders. International

law is another major topic of the programme, which is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and coordinated by the U.S. International Communication Agency. In addition to Mr. Tarawneh, the delegation will include Chief Prosecutor Sa'id Al Durra; Amman Court of Appeals President Rif'at Shammout; Irbid Court of Appeals President Ali Nas'an; Amman District Court President Farouq Kallani, and Court Inspector Fouad Khouri.

U.S. Ambassador Richard N. Viets bid "bon voyage" to the group at his residence on Feb. 3.

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

N. Yemeni president said due here

AMMAN (J.T.) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh will visit Jordan from Feb. 20-25. Al Ra'i newspaper reported Friday in a Qatari News Agency dispatch. The reported quoted a spokesman for North Yemen's Amman embassy as saying that the Yemeni president will hold talks here on ways to strengthen joint Arab action and boost Arab solidarity, to face up to the challenges facing the Arab Nation. The North Yemeni president's visit to Jordan will be part of a tour of a number of Arab states, it said.

U. of J. 2nd semester starts today

AMMAN (Petra) — Classes in the second semester at the University of Jordan's various faculties will begin on Saturday, following a two-week holiday which marked the end of the first semester. All university faculties and departments will resume work from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. during the second semester, instead of the 8 a.m. - 2 p.m. hours they observed during the holiday.

Alia P.R. man gets int'l prize

PARIS (Petra) — The International civil aviation committee has awarded a prize to Mr. Abir Irsheid, director of the Paris public relations office of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, in appreciation of Alia's information and political role in the international arena.

The chairman of the committee praised Jordan's progress and its position as an international tourist destination. He also expressed the committee's pride in Alia's prominent position in the service of international and Jordanian aviation.

3-month term for bribe offer

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Ahmad Saleh Al Mughrahi to spend three months in prison and to pay a fine of JD 10 for offering a bribe to a public officer. The military governor approved the sentence today.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS

RESTAURANT CHINA
The First & Best
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan
First Circle, Jabal Amman
Near A. Nayah Girls School
Open Daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight
Tel. 38968
Take Home Service Available

LA TERRASSE
The first one under
German supervision
* Finest cuisine
* Rustical atmosphere
Open daily: 12:30 - 4:00 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight
For Res. Tel. 62831, Shmeisani

Amman most beautiful
discotheque
my place
DISCO
For Res. 25191
PHILADELPHIA HOTEL

HOTEL JERUSALEM MELIA
Fridays & Sundays
Buffet Luncheon
at
Al-Hamra Restaurant
FOR RESERVATION TEL. 8222, 4
AMMAN, JORDAN

RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO
Opposite Akelah Maternity Hospital
3rd Circle, J. Amman Tel. 41093
Try our special "Flaming Pot"
fondue during your next visit.
Take-away orders welcome.
Welcome and thank you.

Shepherd's Pub
Enjoy a cold glass of draught
beer and a game of darts in
a truly English Pub atmosphere
at the Shepherd Hotel Pub.
Open 12 noon to 1 a.m.
Snacks & steaks served.

JAPANESE FOOD
WILL BE SERVED
SOON AT?
?

MANDARIN
Chinese Restaurant
FULLY
AIR CONDITIONED
Wadi Saqra Road
East of New Traffic Bridge
Across From Holiday Inn
Tel. 61822
AMMAN

AL FARDOUS
RESTAURANT
Under New Management
Serving the finest food in Amman
and the surrounding area.
Tel. 61822

HOTELS

Amman most experienced hotel
HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL
Buffet Lunch at
CROWN
ROTISSERIE
Sundays & Fridays
For Reservation 41361, 5

Holiday Inn
THE MARCH
Try our thick juicy
Succulent Beef Steaks
Free Salads
For Res. 63100

BE OUR GUEST
THIS EVENING AND LET
CROMATIC SHOW BAND
ALAZAL
LIVE MUSIC
EXTERIOR YOU ONLY DINNER
For Res. 13000, 15

CARMEL RESTAURANT
Great concept of dining
Open for Lunch and Dinner
Tel. 61822

TRANSPORTATION

CLEARANCE
SHIPPING - TRAVEL & TOURISM
AIR FREIGHT - PACKING
AMIN KAWAR & SONS
Travel & Tourism
General Sales Agents for:
SAS Scandinavian Airlines
Thai Airways
Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9
Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634
P.O. Box 7806, Amman

To advertise in this
section
Phone 6774-2-3

SATELLITE
RENT A CAR
fleet & individual rental
representatives
for
TOYOTA
AMMAN / NEAR JORDANIAN BANK / TEL. 25767

ORIENTAL TRANSPORT
FOR YOUR AIRFREIGHT,
SEAFREIGHT, OVERLAND
TRANSPORT, PACKING &
HOUSEHOLD REMOVAL
CONTACT US FOR A
QUOTATION
TEL. AMMAN 54128-9-30
AQABA 2135
TLX. 21547 P.O. BOX 926499

NATIONAL
RENT-A-CAR
1981 MODELS AVAILABLE
TEL. 39197-8

AQABA

Holiday Inn
Fish Restaurant
THE BLUE LAGOON
Freshly cooked fish & seafood
served in an authentic setting
Nightly from 8 pm until Midnight

MANDARIN
Chinese Restaurant
FULLY
AIR CONDITIONED
AQABA
Amman road
beside
Samir Amis Restaurant
Tel. 4633

CHINA
RESTAURANT
The first and best
Chinese restaurant in
Aqaba. Take-away
service available.
Open daily 11:30-3:30,
6:30 - 11:00 p.m. Tel. 4415

CHINA RESTAURANT
ABOVE HOMAM
SUPERMARKET
GRANDLAYS BANK
POST OFFICE
AQABA THEATRE
AL-SHARQ BAR
AQABA MUNICIPALITY

MISCELLANEOUS

SS
Civil Defence St.
Tel. 63890
Scandinavian
See the latest in Danish sitting room
furniture, wall units and bedrooms
at Scandinavian Showroom. We
have a large selection of sitting
rooms in luxurious Chintz material.
Furniture available tax-free to
these entitled.

MEIE Real Estate
Your
Real Estate Agent
in Jordan
Tel. 42358, 42503
P.O. Box 35107 Amman
Tlx. 21857 Jo.

FINLANDIA
VISIT THE NEW
FINLANDIA
SHOWROOM
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS OF ALL SORTS
FINNISH DESIGN GLASS & EARTHENWARE
HOME & OFFICE FURNITURE
Our new Tel. No. 39494
See map for directions.

NATIONAL

With limited budget, pick and shovel

How to preserve and research into Jordan's heritage

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of an occasional series of articles in which Meg Abu Hamdan reports on the activities of the various institutions involved in archaeological work in Jordan.

THE 60-YEAR-OLD Department of Antiquities was one of the first departments to be established in the country, and the government, then as now, recognised the department's importance and gave it its first director, Ridha Tawfiq, ministerial rank.

Now the research into, and preservation of Jordan's historical and archaeological heritage — the two main tasks of the department — is more important than ever before, for this heritage is one of the major sources of the country's wealth. This sadly is often overlooked and ignored by a large majority of the Jordanian public, who are not aware that their country has been a hub of continuous human activity from Paleolithic times to the present day and has thus played an important role in the civilisation of man.

The department hopes that they will be able to raise the level of public awareness of its work and that, with increased appreciation, a feeling of national identity and pride will emerge — two sentiments that many feel are sorely lacking. And it is for this reason, in particular, that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan gives the department his full support.

There are also many practical reasons why the department's work is becoming increasingly important. From excavations carried out, either by foreign missions under the auspices of the department or by the department itself, much can be learned from the

ancient peoples. Over thousands of years these ancient civilisations gained an insight as to where to build their houses in order to reap full advantage of the area's natural resources. The Jordan Valley Authority is among the first to realise the potential of this information, and the locations of their newly-planned villages down in the Ghor rely heavily on the archaeological records of the area.

The excavational and preservation work also attracts two kinds of visitors which are of immense importance to the country. The first category of visitors, lured to Jordan by the mystery of Petra and the grandeur of Jerash, are the tourists, who in more basic terms, account at present, for over 15 per cent of the gross national product. The department's role in preserving these and other notable monuments, like Umm Qais and Umm Al Jimal, is thus economically well-justified. But it is more than that, for as archaeologists Dr. David McCreery and Linda Jacobs note in their recent report on the department: "Antiquities are not a resource that can be depleted by large numbers of users. On the contrary, if Jordan's antiquities are protected and preserved today they will be a source of national income for years to come."

The second category of visitors are the scholars and archaeologists, through whom Jordan is steadily acquiring an excellent reputation in the field of

archaeology. Finally the surveying work of the department is daily becoming more important as there is an ever-growing threat to the country's archaeological and historical sites from the rapidly expanding industrial, agricultural and urban development of Jordan.

Having stressed the importance of the department, it might now be relevant to establish what the department actually does, what are its aims, its policies and the problems it faces. The two main aims of the department as previously stated are to "preserve the archaeological heritage of Jordan and to supervise the research concerning that heritage", and with over 1,300 identified sites in the country these two tasks are enormous.

The preservation work, which alone takes up a good deal of the department's time and resources, falls into four main categories: the protection of endangered sites, the consolidation of standing architecture, the provision of salvage archaeological services for sites which will be destroyed by development and the encouragement of survey work to identify the sites in areas that are earmarked for development.

It is a sad fact that sites have to be fenced off and a watchman has to be posted to guard them. But it is only in this way that they can be protected from being damaged and/or totally destroyed. One of the main policies of the department is to separate antiquities and people — not so that they cannot see them, but so that they do not destroy them by living on top of them or by using the ancient stones in their own buildings. To this end many antiquities sites have been purchased by the department — JD 3.5 million has been allocated to buy land at Jerash and steps are going ahead to move the present-day village of Umm Qais off the Roman Decapolis town of Gadara to a site further down the hillside.

The sites must also be protected from the natural elements like the winter snows and deluges that cause so much erosion. The mosaic floors at Madaba are among the few sites — out of so many that need it — with such protection.

With a limited budget, and with so many sites in need of preservation how the department assess an order of priorities?

"In certain cases," Director General of Antiquities Adnan Hadidi told the Jordan Times, "we do preservation work simultaneously with the excavation work, as for example at Pella. Because this is a very important site, we restored two Roman temples, a Byzantine church and several Umayyad houses at the same time as they were uncovered. In other cases, where we are digging tells, we do not do preservation work unless it is extremely necessary. After the dig is finished we study the site and then decide on a schedule of preservation and restoration. Finally, in cases where the monuments are still standing, like the desert castles, Jerash and Umm Al Jimal, we assess which structure is most endangered and do preservation work accordingly."

Sometimes the consolidation of standing architecture requires the presence of specially-trained archaeologists who are often provided by international bodies while the Department finances the project.

"As a result of an appeal, the British Ministry of Overseas Dev-

elopment sent us an architect and a specialist to supervise the restoration work on the castles of Ajloun, Karak, Shobak, Petra and Aqaba. We are very satisfied by the quality of work so far carried out," Dr. Hadidi said.

Other consolidation work has been carried out over a period of several years by Bert de Vries from the University of Michigan at Umm Al Jimal, while the painted murals from Tuleilat, Al Ghassul, which were in danger of deterioration, were restored by a team from the International Council for the Restoration of Monuments after an appeal was sent to the director general of UNESCO.

"We, of course, mobilise our technicians — young men and women with aptitude — to work and train under these specialists," said Dr. Hadidi.

The preservation of Jerash and Petra, due to their immense touristic appeal, is a special case. A \$12 million loan from the World Bank and the Jordanian government has been made available to an independent body called the Tourist Project for the Development of Jerash and Petra. Ninety per cent of the funds is devoted to the building of rest-houses and other tourist facilities. The remaining 10 per cent however, goes toward the restoration and preservation project set up by the Department of Antiquities.

A big drain on the department's budget and human resources is the salvage digs. These excavations take place when a site is unexpectedly found — tombs and burial grounds are often unearthed accidentally by bulldozers levelling the ground for new roads and buildings — or when a site becomes critically threatened by development of the property on which it stands, as is the case of the Neolithic village at 'Ain Ghazal. Finally emergency salvage work has to be done on standing architecture which is suddenly in danger of collapsing due to unusual weather conditions.

In Jordan these are not infrequent events. "These are all expenditures that we cannot forecast, yet we have to see to them immediately with whatever means are available," Dr. Hadidi explained.

"Prevention" as the old saying goes is better than "cure", and although this is not the main aim of archaeological survey work, it does however — by identifying many previously unknown sites — cut down immensely on the number of accidental finds and therefore the amount of salvage work needed. The survey work being encouraged and being organised by the department will eventually provide a nearly complete catalogue of all the sites in Jordan. The information will be an invaluable aid not only in the organisation of future research, but in planning future development. In 1981 alone, 11 surveys were made in Jordan, providing knowledge of past cultures on a regional scale, as well as enabling the surveyors to identify all the settlements that occupied a particular region during a certain period.

Surveying was also carried out by air last year, when a Spanish team took aerial photographs of more than 50 sites. This greatly helped archaeologists with ground plans. More help with survey work also came from Jordan's own Nat-



Dr. Adnan Hadidi

archaeology.

Finally the surveying work of the department is daily becoming more important as there is an ever-growing threat to the country's archaeological and historical sites from the rapidly expanding industrial, agricultural and urban development of Jordan.

Having stressed the importance of the department, it might now be relevant to establish what the department actually does, what are its aims, its policies and the problems it faces. The two main aims of the department as previously stated are to "preserve the archaeological heritage of Jordan and to supervise the research concerning that heritage", and with over 1,300 identified sites in the country these two tasks are enormous.

The preservation work, which alone takes up a good deal of the department's time and resources, falls into four main categories: the protection of endangered sites, the consolidation of standing architecture, the provision of salvage archaeological services for sites which will be destroyed by development and the encouragement of survey work to identify the sites in areas that are earmarked for development.

It is a sad fact that sites have to be fenced off and a watchman has to be posted to guard them. But it is only in this way that they can be protected from being damaged and/or totally destroyed. One of the main policies of the department is to separate antiquities and people — not so that they cannot see them, but so that they do not destroy them by living on top of them or by using the ancient stones in their own buildings. To this end many antiquities sites have been purchased by the department — JD 3.5 million has been allocated to buy land at Jerash and steps are going ahead to move the present-day village of Umm Qais off the Roman Decapolis town of Gadara to a site further down the hillside.

The sites must also be protected from the natural elements like the winter snows and deluges that cause so much erosion. The mosaic floors at Madaba are among the few sites — out of so many that need it — with such protection.

With a limited budget, and with so many sites in need of preservation how the department assess an order of priorities?

"In certain cases," Director General of Antiquities Adnan Hadidi told the Jordan Times, "we do preservation work simultaneously with the excavation work, as for example at Pella. Because this is a very important site, we restored two Roman temples, a Byzantine church and several Umayyad houses at the same time as they were uncovered. In other cases, where we are digging tells, we do not do preservation work unless it is extremely necessary. After the dig is finished we study the site and then decide on a schedule of preservation and restoration. Finally, in cases where the monuments are still standing, like the desert castles, Jerash and Umm Al Jimal, we assess which structure is most endangered and do preservation work accordingly."

Sometimes the consolidation of standing architecture requires the presence of specially-trained archaeologists who are often provided by international bodies while the Department finances the project.

"As a result of an appeal, the British Ministry of Overseas Dev-

elopment sent us an architect and a specialist to supervise the restoration work on the castles of Ajloun, Karak, Shobak, Petra and Aqaba. We are very satisfied by the quality of work so far carried out," Dr. Hadidi said.

Other consolidation work has been carried out over a period of several years by Bert de Vries from the University of Michigan at Umm Al Jimal, while the painted murals from Tuleilat, Al Ghassul, which were in danger of deterioration, were restored by a team from the International Council for the Restoration of Monuments after an appeal was sent to the director general of UNESCO.

"We, of course, mobilise our technicians — young men and women with aptitude — to work and train under these specialists," said Dr. Hadidi.

The preservation of Jerash and Petra, due to their immense touristic appeal, is a special case. A \$12 million loan from the World Bank and the Jordanian government has been made available to an independent body called the Tourist Project for the Development of Jerash and Petra. Ninety per cent of the funds is devoted to the building of rest-houses and other tourist facilities. The remaining 10 per cent however, goes toward the restoration and preservation project set up by the Department of Antiquities.

A big drain on the department's budget and human resources is the salvage digs. These excavations take place when a site is unexpectedly found — tombs and burial grounds are often unearthed accidentally by bulldozers levelling the ground for new roads and buildings — or when a site becomes critically threatened by development of the property on which it stands, as is the case of the Neolithic village at 'Ain Ghazal. Finally emergency salvage work has to be done on standing architecture which is suddenly in danger of collapsing due to unusual weather conditions.

In Jordan these are not infrequent events. "These are all expenditures that we cannot forecast, yet we have to see to them immediately with whatever means are available," Dr. Hadidi explained.

"Prevention" as the old saying goes is better than "cure", and although this is not the main aim of archaeological survey work, it does however — by identifying many previously unknown sites — cut down immensely on the number of accidental finds and therefore the amount of salvage work needed. The survey work being encouraged and being organised by the department will eventually provide a nearly complete catalogue of all the sites in Jordan. The information will be an invaluable aid not only in the organisation of future research, but in planning future development. In 1981 alone, 11 surveys were made in Jordan, providing knowledge of past cultures on a regional scale, as well as enabling the surveyors to identify all the settlements that occupied a particular region during a certain period.

Surveying was also carried out by air last year, when a Spanish team took aerial photographs of more than 50 sites. This greatly helped archaeologists with ground plans. More help with survey work also came from Jordan's own Nat-



A turn-of-the-century rare photograph of Amman's Roman Amphitheatre depicts the tremendous restoration work that was needed to

transform the site into the tourist attraction in the downtown area of the capital.

ional Geographic Centre, which updated three sheets of the archaeological map of Jordan and made a fourth sheet of areas previously not included — a feat which Dr. Hadidi claims as the department's best achievement of 1980 after the Oxford Conference.

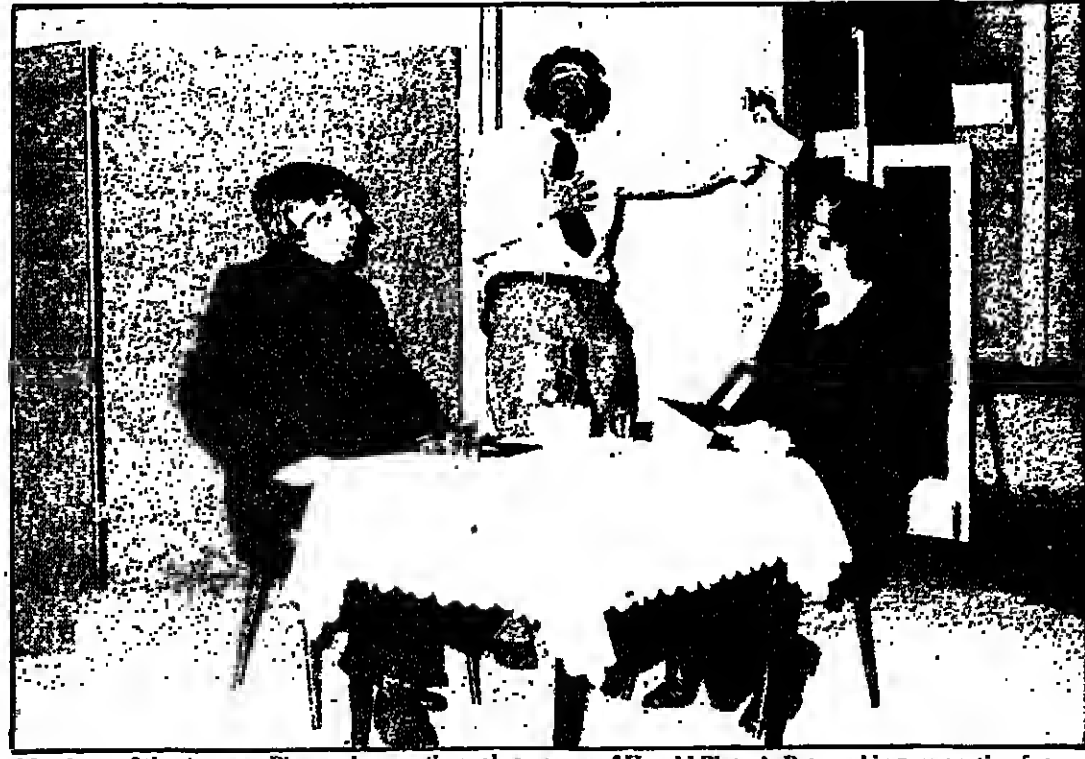
Award-winning play comes to British Council

AMMAN (J.T.) — "Pinter has never written a simpler, sadder or funnier play." This is how the Daily Telegraph described *Betrayal*, by Harold Pinter — the play that won the West End theatre Best Play of the Year award in 1979.

The play was first presented at the National Theatre in London, and has subsequently been performed by many theatre companies and groups. The play takes a long, hard look at the complicated

relationship between three people — a husband, a wife and their best friend. By turns witty and serious, humorous and poignant, it provides an evening of pure enjoyment which has attracted large audiences whenever it has been performed.

The Amman Playreaders will be performing *Betrayal* at the British Council this Sunday, Feb. 7 at 8 p.m. Admission will be free to members and non-members.

Members of the Amman Playreaders go through a scene of Harold Pinter's *Betrayal* in preparation for its performance Sunday evening

Negotiation seminar starts today

AMMAN (Petra) — A two-week seminar on negotiating skills organised by the Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS), beginning here Saturday, will be attended by 30 senior officials from 14 Arab states. The officials will be those whose job description includes negotiating, issuing tenders and concluding economic and commercial agreements.

The participants in the seminar will discuss the concept of negotiation, its significance and characteristics, the psychological, social and cultural factors affecting the negotiating parties, types of negotiations, related factors and their impact on the negotiating process.

Qasem meets foreign envoys

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Foreign Affairs Marwan Al Qasem received separately Thursday the ambassadors to Jordan of Kuwait, Algeria, the Soviet Union and West Germany, and the Iraqi charge d'affaires. Mr. Qasem discussed with them bilateral relations.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Film

* *L'Une et l'Autre*, colour film sub-titled in Arabic; at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

Church service


* Special: Evensong at 6:30 p.m. (in addition to regular Sunday service), at the Church of the Redeemer, First Circle, Jabal Amman, on Sunday.

Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy to cloudy, with a chance of some rain, and snow in hilly areas. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy, with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	1	7
Aqaba	8	15
Deserts	0	8
Jordan Valley	2	15

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 6, Aqaba 14. Humidity readings: Amman 63 per cent, Aqaba 60 per cent.

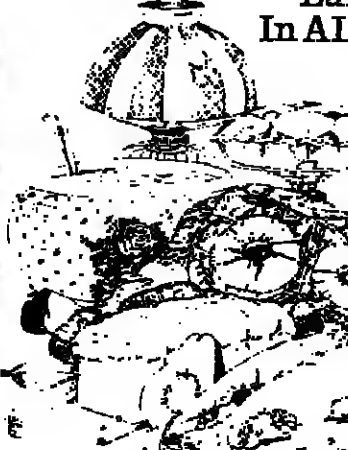


SHERATON BUFFETS

Friday
Luncheon Buffet
in AL ALALI

Saturday
GERMAN Dinner BUFFET.
in AL MADAFI

Sunday
Luncheon Buffet
In AL MADAFI Rest.



For Res.
Call 60000-13

امان شيراتون بالاس
Amman-Sheraton Palace



One of the main responsibilities of the Department of Antiquities is to separate, people and archaeological sites, something it has tried to do in

Jordan's prime attraction in Petra.



A 1976 dig in Jerash

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Responsible Editor:
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor:
RAMI G. KHOURI

Managing Editor:
MAAZ D. SHUKAYR

Board of Directors:
JUMA'A HAMMAD
RAJA ELISSA
MOHAMMAD AMAD
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Advertising Manager:
FERNANDO FRANCIS

Editorial and advertising offices:
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan

Telephones: 67171-2-3-4
Tlx: 21497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Policy from the past

EGYPTIAN President Hosni Mubarak has not given us very much indication, during his visit to Washington this week, of how — if at all — he might modify the policies of the late President Sadat. It has always been clear that Mr. Mubarak would maintain the basic thrust of the Camp David approach — completing the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace, regaining the occupied Sinai and going through the motions of the Palestinian "autonomy" talks. Mr. Mubarak certainly has a different style than that of his predecessor, and he has made many sensible statements about his intention to focus on Egypt's real priorities — its internal social and economic issues.

The visit to Washington has reaffirmed the Egyptian government's desire to maintain the broad outlines of the "open door" policy, which was originally designed to attract foreign investments in large industrial schemes. But we suspect that revisions in the policy will be made quietly, and that the reaffirmation of the policy that we heard in Washington was designed more to placate the sensitive ears of American businessmen and politicians than to chart Egypt's long-term priorities.

The Egyptians also insist that the Camp David approach to an Arab-Israeli peace is the best one available. That has not been proven in any substantial manner to date, and, ironically, the Egyptians have the greatest opportunity to test the seriousness of the Americans and the Israelis on this matter because they are involved in a negotiating process with them. Egypt is obviously unwilling to push too hard on the Palestine issue. Therefore the net result of the Mubarak visit to Washington seems to indicate a policy of no significant change from the past, beyond a change in style.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Insatiable greed

AL RA'I: The decision adopted by Israel to dig a canal to carry 70 per cent of the Jordan River waters to the Sea of Tiberias represents a new act of aggression and piracy which all international laws condemn and denounce. This Israeli project which aims at digging a canal from Banat Ya'acoub Bridge to the Sea of Tiberias and the Med-Dead sea canal give a clear picture of Israel's intentions for this region. These intentions speak of the grave danger which threatens the future of the occupied Palestinian territories.

Jordan has time and again stressed that Israel's only concern is to impose its hegemony on the region. Taking advantage of the fragile Arab relations and current events, Israel is trying to extort every thing it can get its hands on. The new Israeli projects seem to be part of the scenario of blackmail which precedes the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai on April 25. This part is not the last episode of the series of Israeli acts of aggression.

The only course left for the Arabs is to file a complaint with the United Nations against Israel's stealing of the Jordanian waters. Although it is the Arabs' duty to lodge such a complaint, they must, at the same time, take the necessary measures and make contacts to prevent any international parties from financing this aggressive project.

These escalating Israeli actions must move the Arabs into measuring up to the dangers imposed on them by establishing their intrinsic strength and unity of pan-Arab action and commitment because this is the only way they can deter Israeli aggression and scheming.

Not even subtle

AL DUSTOUR: The United States jumps for the second time to protect Israel from international punishment for annexing the Golan Heights. It has even threatened to undermine the United Nations if the General Assembly approves punishing the Zionist entity despite the fact the General Assembly's resolutions are not binding.

Just as the United States has made the Security Council lose its effectiveness and respect by vetoing international unanimity to punish Israel, it is now trying to paralyse the General Assembly and to prevent its members from taking the stands they see fit by threatening to withdraw from the General Assembly.

It is very strange for a super power to adopt such a grave stand which threatens the future of the international organisation just to protect a state known by the world and the United States to be behind all the turbulences, wars and tragedies and the foiling of all efforts exerted to reach peace in the Middle East. What sort of logic is it that gives the United States the right to assume that the General Assembly is one of the U.S. departments which it can control and manipulate?

It is a great stand for the United States to adopt! The United States, a super power, is supposed to deter the aggressor and support the victims. It is not supposed to, protect the aggressor state and encourage it to continue obstructing peace efforts, practicing acts of terrorism and expansion using U.S. weapons and protection.

We denounce the U.S. stand and condemn the U.S. policy which put Israel's interests above U.S. interests and exposes world peace and security to danger.

The Universality of Islam

Today the Jordan Times publishes the final part of the series about Islam. Former articles reviewed the establishment of Islam as a religion and as a state, and the effect of Islamic civilisation on thought, science and architecture.

Today's article discusses the universality of the Muslim faith that gained it followers round the world. The articles are reprinted from an issue of the UNESCO Courier celebrating the beginning of the 15th century after Hijrah.

By Habib Chatty

The basic characteristic of Islam is the universality of its message. It has no place for particularism. The Muslim religion is, by its very essence, open to all and does not seek to impose itself upon anyone. The appeal of the Qur'an is addressed to those who hear it. God said to Mohammed: "We have sent you forth to all mankind, so that you may give them good news and warn them" (XXXIV:28).

Islam is essentially peace-loving and presupposes the fundamental equality of all mankind, based on their essential oneness, their common origin and their common destiny: "Men, have fear of your Lord who created you from a single soul. From that soul he created its mate, and through them he beset the earth with countless men and women" (IV:1).

No distinction of race or nation.

its own truth, inspiration and serenity.

Such, in my view, is the inner, vital principle which has contributed so much to the rapid expansion of Islam to the four corners of the earth, rejecting all prejudice based on race, colour or culture and all geographical compartmentalisation.

Man, God's vice-regent on earth, is not obliged to remain in any one spot. With the exception of the three great centres: the Sacred House in Mecca, the Mosque of Medina and the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, meeting place of the three revealed religions, Judaism, Christianity and Islam, all places on earth are equal. Man's duty is to inhabit them and enjoy

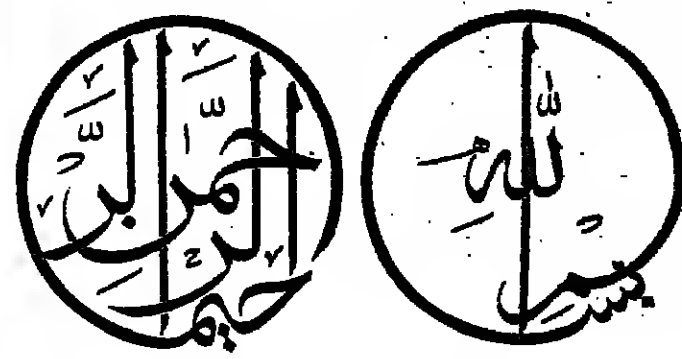
of reasoning that classifies and sets out causes and effects in one homogeneous context. It is perhaps for this reason that Islam is often regarded in the West as a religion of war, violence and coercion.

Yet, if one examines the question closely, it is clear that Islam has never and nowhere imposed itself by force. This would be contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Qur'an which says in so many words: "There shall be no compulsion in religion" (II:256).

To make Islam known is indeed a work of piety, but only if dialogue and gentleness are used rather than violence and force: "Call men to the path of your Lord with wisdom and kindly exhortation. Reason with them in the most courteous manner." (XVI:125). The Qur'an is even more strict when it refers to the "People of the B-

1400 years of Islam

In the name of God the Compassionate, the Merciful



only a "last resort" to be adopted in certain circumstances. A Muslim can react to aggression when he is the victim, but in no circumstance must be the first to attack: "If any one attacks you, attack him as he attacked you. Have fear of God, and know that God is with the righteous" (II:194).

Legitimate defence is allowed but not unjustified attack. This is why, while prescribing war to the Muslims, the Qur'an recognises that it can only be the object of

waged by the Muslims against those who attacked them, it was the Syrians, Persians or Berbers converted to Islam who provided the major part of the manpower, not the Arabs. There is no more effective means of propagating an idea than the exemplary behaviour of those who believe in it. It is instructive to note that several far-off countries where no fighting took place adopted Islam of their own free will without any outside pressure. The warmth of human

and social ideal of Islam in which men lived together, prayed together and shared common aspirations. The object was to gather together and not to scatter, to unite and never to divide. Is this not an ideal corresponding to every man's aspirations? Is it not a model for construction and civilisation?

The Islamic city, a place both of work and of worship, was also a centre of science and culture. This, again, is one of the requirements

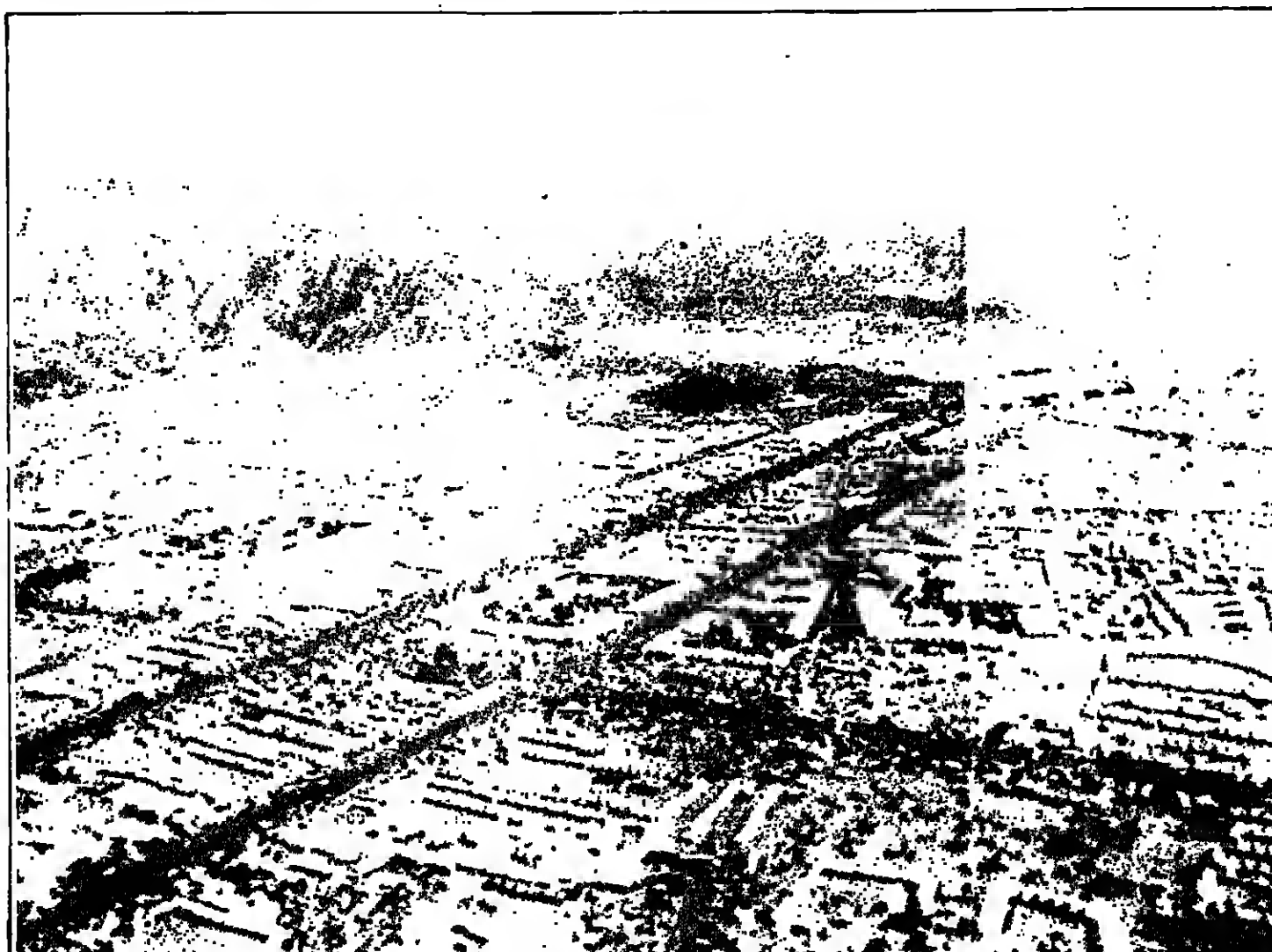
'The Apostle (Mohammed) believes in what was revealed to him by his Lord and so do the faithful. They all believe in God, his angels, his scriptures, and his apostles: We discriminate against none of his apostles.'

LEFT:

Encampment on Arafat plain housing the millions of Muslims while they perform the Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca)

BELOW:

Although Muslim armies never reached China Islam spread there as proven by the scroll, dating back to the 8th century AD. (Tang Dynasty) showing the layout of a mosque. The mosque (now being restored) is in the city of Chian, province of Kiangsi.



no privilege of caste or class, no right of birth can prevail over obedience to God and devotion to the cause of humanity. "All mankind", said the Prophet, "is one family in the care of God; the man best loved by God is he who makes himself most useful to his family". Or again: "The Arab is not above the non-Arab, nor is the white man above the black except in piety." It would be difficult to find a better expression of the solidarity of mankind or of the fundamental equality of all men.

But these are not the only reasons for the universality of Islam. Not only is it the last of the revealed religions, it also claims to be the ultimate synthesis of all previous divine messages. For this reason a Muslim is bound to believe in such of these messages as were previously transmitted to mankind by messengers other than Mohammed. This illustrates the extent to which Islam, by its very essence, is a religion of concord, friendship and tolerance; it is a synthesis which reiterates all that had already been revealed to

Abraham, Moses, Jesus and others, commenting, correcting, elucidating and elaborating their message: "The Apostle believes in what has been revealed to him by his Lord and so do the faithful. They all believe in God and his angels, his scriptures, and his apostles: We discriminate against none of his apostles..." (II:285). This is

the present geographical area of Islam extends from Asia to Africa and from Europe to the continents of America and Australia. In all climates and in all seasons, without distinction of race or ethnic group, whether Muslims have been in the majority or the minority, Islam has illumined the earth: it has moved all hearts and penetrated into all cultures. Nothing can hem it in, for it is as open as the sky and it breaks through all barriers.

Our non-Muslim friends often find it hard to understand the phenomenon of Islamisation. Admittedly it runs counter to the form

of their gifts: "It is he who has subdued the earth to you. Walk about its regions and eat of that which he has given you..." (LXVII:15)

In fact, a Muslim is not supposed to grow too attached to any particular place. The whole earth is his country. All points of the compass are good. It is up to him to explore them, either to bring something to them or to find refuge there. Wherever he goes the Muslim is always at home. He is preeminently a citizen of the world.

It is not surprising therefore that the map of Islam should have taken no account of natural and geographical factors, as the faith reached out beyond deserts and mountains, beyond the arid and rainy regions alike.

For nothing can be greater than the "domain of Islam". Geographical and conceptual universality go together. Idea is embodied and developed in reality.

The true meaning of these verses and these facts cannot be fully understood unless they are seen in their historical context. Like all religions, Islam was not a disembodied event. It came into being in time and space, in the midst of men and ideas. The first Muslims who adopted it were also subject to the vicissitudes of world history and the contingencies of human existence in all its ideological, political, economic and intellectual aspects. Faced with a choice between commitment and aloofness they chose the more difficult solution, even though it meant engaging in battles that were not of their seeking.

Recourse to war, even to holy war, is subject to all kinds of moral and material restrictions and to a series of strict conditions: war is

aversion. War is really a "last resource", something resorted to under compulsion: "Fighting is obligatory for you, much as you dislike it. But you may hate a thing although it is good for you, and love it although it is bad for you..." (II:216). A Muslim has the right to fight only those who fight him: "Fight for the sake of God those who fight against you, but do not attack them first. God does not love the aggressors" (II:190).

Islam in fact is the only religion which has exactly defined the rights of reprisal and the practice of revenge in time of war. This is all the more remarkable because, in war-time, a believer is either the persecutor or the persecuted, the victor or the vanquished: "If you punish, let your punishment be proportionate to the wrong that has been done you. But it shall be best for you to endure your wrongs with patience" (XVI:126). So, if by good fortune the enemy inclines to peace, a Muslim must do the same.

What could be more conducive to peace than a heavenly voice saying: "Believers, submit all of you to God and do not walk in Satan's footsteps..." (II:208). Those who raise the bogey of an Islam steeped in blood and violence are merely indirectly projecting the image of their own unexorcised past.

Islam owes its expansion in the first instance to its universal vocation. When we examine how it spread through the world, we get the impression that each group won over to the new religion behaved as though it emanated from themselves. In all the battles

contact, the integrity of Muslim traders and the sincerity of peaceful missionaries were enough to themselves to overcome paganism and to give birth to civilisation.

Wherever it has been, Islam has left behind unforgettable traces. Its spiritual demands make it a civilising faith. And this must be remembered when we draw up a world map of religions. How else can we explain the number of urban settlements set up by a faith which came into being not in an industrial society, not even in an agricultural one, but in a community which, as Ibn Khaldun pointed out, was hostile to city life.

Before it became a staging post for caravans trading between distant lands, or a Ribat (stronghold) defending believers against enemy assaults, the Islamic city was the setting for a way of life where everything was done in common and everything was decided communally. The preaching mosque was the first distinguishing sign of an Islamic town, as distinct from a village. There was also the market with its separate guilds, caravanserais and public baths. It was a microcosm organised in a hierarchical and concentric pattern, designed to embody the religious

of the Islamic faith. And in this Muslim countries, conscious of the importance of their human and natural resources and of their economic and political weight, have set themselves a single goal: to unite, so as to face the exigencies of modern life and serve mankind better; to establish a dialogue between men everywhere without distinction of race, culture or ideology, so as to help them know one another better and recognise both their basic likenesses and their legitimate differences.

We believe that this is the way to achieve the victory of peace over war, brotherhood over hatred, tolerance over fanaticism, a better world order and a life of more justice and dignity. We are convinced that by holding out our hand to our neighbours in a spirit of sincerity we shall call forth a response that will fulfil the aspirations, not only of the Muslim countries, but of all mankind. This is the meaning of the message from Mecca, solemnly proclaimed in Taif (Saudi Arabia) by thirty-eight heads of State representing one thousand million Muslims: May this appeal be heard and a true dialogue of civilizations be established between the peoples of the world.

Habib Chatty, Tunisian diplomatist, has been Secretary-General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference since October 1979. He had previously served for several years as his country's minister of foreign affairs and had been Tunisian ambassador to Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Iran, the United Kingdom and Morocco.

ECONOMY

Freddie Laker folds flying wings

LONDON (R) — Sir Freddie Laker's cut-price airline collapsed Friday after four years of battling the big air carriers to bring cheap air travel across the Atlantic.

Sir Freddie, 59, who rose from a tea-boy to launch his own airline, announced that Laker Airways was bankrupt and he had asked for an official receiver to be appointed.

Banking sources said the airline, losing money heavily since passenger traffic on its flights to the United States dropped sharply in the last few months, had run out of cash before a bail-out package could be finalised with bankers and creditors.

The failure of Laker Airways is the most spectacular result so far of the fierce war on transatlantic routes and the effects on the industry of recession, which have combined to force many airlines into losses and staff cuts in the past year.

The announcement that Laker was bankrupt — Sir Freddie termed it the demise of his airline — will immediately ground Laker's fleet of 12 aircraft and could strand hundreds of his "Skytrain" passengers on both sides of the Atlantic. It will also affect holidaymakers who have left Britain on Laker package tours and charter flights.

Laker last year carried nearly two million passengers, 800,000 of them on the scheduled no-frills Skytrain flights between Britain and New York, Florida and the

west coast of the United States. But the ebullient Sir Freddie, who started in the airline business with money he borrowed from a man in a pub, ran into financial trouble when recession hit the world airline industry last year just as he was expanding.

Abortive rescue

He took out nearly £200 million (\$380 million) in loans to buy five new American DC-10 wide-bodied jets from McDonnell Douglas and three European-made Airbus.

When the latest loan instalments fell due, Laker already had a big bank overdraft and sought to defer repayment of the debts.

His bankers announced in December that an agreement had been reached in principle to rescue the airline, and the financial arm of McDonnell Douglas indicated it would infuse some cash in return for some equity in Laker Airways.

But banking sources said Friday McDonnell Douglas was still dithering on conditions for the injection of cash and Laker had run out of money, its overdraft doubling since last September.

Sir Freddie launched his walk-on, walk-off Skytrain to New York in September 1977 at a fare of just £59 (then \$130), well under what the major airlines normally charged.

He had battled for years with the big airlines, governments on

both sides of the Atlantic, and the courts before he finally got his cut-price service off the ground. It ushered in a new era of cheap air travel as the major carriers were forced to cut their fares to compete with Laker.

Freddie Laker

The collapse ended Sir Freddie's dream of one day offering a cheap Skytrain service around the world.

Sir Freddie, a self-made millionaire with a taste for high living, grew up in the poverty of the 1930s. He left school at 16 and got a taste for the airline business as a tea-boy at a factory that made flying boats.

He was a pilot during the Second World War and made his fortune when he bought converted bombers to take part in the Berlin airlift.

In his 30s, Sir Freddie helped build British United into Europe's biggest independent airline. In 1965 he resigned to start his own airline, starting mainly as a tour operator.

Sad day

One of Laker's main rivals was quick to pay tribute to him Friday. "Sir Freddie has made a great contribution to the airline industry," said Roy Watts, chief executive of Britain's state-run airline British Airways.

"It is a sad day for the consumer," lamented Dennis Kane,

secretary of the Air Transport Users Committee.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had frequently held up Sir Freddie as a shining example of an entrepreneur who could make free enterprise work. Aides reported that she was saddened at the new Laker had folded.

Government officials discounted any chance of a state bail-out. While Mrs. Thatcher instructed the Bank of England to play a leading role in trying to negotiate the ill-fated rescue package, she was not disposed to offer state aid to prop up a failing private venture.

Tragedy

The effect of the Laker collapse was quickly felt by staff and passengers.

A Laker flight of holidaymakers to Tenerife in the Canary Islands turned around in mid-air to return to Manchester.

About 200 Miami-bound passengers were stopped boarding a Laker plane at Manchester's ringway airport and told to return their duty-free purchases.

Some of Laker's 2,600 workforce burst into tears when they heard of the collapse.

"It's a terrible shock," said a weeping Laker receptionist at Gatwick Airport south of London. "We have seen it grow from nothing to a giant. Now this. It's a tragedy."

U.S. jobless rate dips

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. unemployment rate fell to 8.5 per cent in January, its first drop since last July, the government reported Friday.

But analysts said the unexpected fall from the revised December unemployment level of 8.8 per cent could reflect a statistical quirk rather than an improvement in the economy.

The number of unemployed fell to 9.3 million from 9.6 million in December, the labour department said. But the entire fall was accounted for by workers who stopped looking for jobs and therefore did not count officially as unemployed.

The department last month reported that the unemployment level was 8.9 per cent in December.

London's black market banknote boom

By David Marsh

Long-distance U.K. lorry drivers setting out for continental Europe are apt to pack wads of DM 100 banknotes into their wallets to pay for deliveries being picked up in Hamburg or Dusseldorf.

British enthusiasts seeking to buy their cars at cheap prices through dealers in Brussels at times last year bought so many Belgian francs through London banks that they ran into supply shortages.

Diplomats and aircrew from countries with shaky local currencies make highly profitable trips to their capitals with bundles of banknotes bought cheaply in London.

All this is part of a business which used to be the preserve of enterprising centres such as Zurich but is now booming in London — the twilight and often nefarious trade in foreign banknotes.

The London market is focused on the clearing banks together with a cluster of wholesale banks such as Trade Development Bank and Brown Shipley. The big dealers are served by the myriad collection of bureaux de change which has sprung up on street corners in the past few years.

British banknote dealing has grown considerably since the ending of exchange controls in October 1979. This allowed British residents to dabble in foreign currencies for the first time since before the war.

A further influence on the market is the increase in foreign travel. International expansion of illicit or "black" economy — in which bills are settled in cash to avoid registration by tax or other authorities — has also encouraged banknote dealing.

One major London clearing bank has expanded its note trading department since 1979 from six to 22 dealers.

Political instability in a range of countries has prompted currency outflows, leading to a thriving external black market in their currencies.

Most holiday countries apart from mainstream Western Europe and North America maintain some sort of restriction on the amount of local currency that can be exported or imported.

Governments in countries ranging from coup-ridden parts of west Africa to Greece, Spain or even Scandinavia want to avoid the foreign exchange strains that

Tunisian transport workers end strike

TUNIS (R) — A four-day transport strike in the Tunisian capital ended Friday after an agreement to discuss employees' pay demands.

much as 28 per cent.

Banks and travel companies particularly advise holidaymakers against returning home with large denomination notes. Even from countries like Italy, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Spain and Iceland, such notes can be re-exchanged only at a loss.

When banks sell customers foreign banknotes in amounts above those legally allowed to be imported into the country concerned, they usually ask the purchaser to sign a disclaimer showing that he has been made aware of the regulations.

Travel agents have plenty of stories about holidaymakers who fall foul of currency laws spending

a few days in decidedly cramped accommodation with views restricted by iron bars across the window.

Sometimes banks build up large stocks of illegally-exported banknotes for which they cannot find customers.

In these cases they may arrange a deal with the foreign central bank concerned to repatriate the currency at a discount. It can happen, though, that the central bank takes the currency back only on condition of receiving names and addresses of the customers who brought in the money.

— Financial Times news feature

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Stock prices ended narrowly higher on Friday amid apprehension about the U.S. money supply figures due later, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 3.1 at 577.9.

Government bonds were about 1/8 higher but further firmness was reported in after hours in the absence of any loan stock announcement from the Bank of England. Equities averaged gains of up to 4p and gold shares closed slightly below the day's best levels.

U.S. stocks were mixed and Canadians showed little change. Bats extended Thursday's 4p gain by 16p to 42.2p following favourable press comment and the improved performance of its Brazilian subsidiary, dealers said.

Midland Bank recovered an 8p fall in late trading. It was marked down defensively following the collapse of the privately owned Laker Airways whose banker, Clydesdale, is a subsidiary of Midland, they added.

In a quiet tin sector, Pengkalen rose to 450p from 368p after news from Singapore that the Straits trading company sold its entire holding in Pengkalen to Aman nominees Sendirian Berhad for 9.36 million ringgit, they said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.8665/75	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2052/55	Canadian dollars
	2.3370/80	West German marks
	2.5610/40	Dutch guilders
	1.8755/70	Swiss francs
	39.87/90	Belgian francs
	5.9400/50	French francs
	1250.25/1251.25	Italian lire
	232.75/90	Japanese yen
	5.6800/5.6950	Swedish crowns
	5.9000/5.9100	Norwegian crowns
	7.6300/7.6400	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	384.75/385.50	U.S. dollars

French nationalisation plans approved

PARIS (R) — The French parliament Friday approved government nationalisation plans, but opposition deputies said they would again refer the proposals to a constitutional council.

The Socialist government of President Francois Mitterrand is trying to widen state control of the economy as part of its plan to increase state spending and revive economic growth.

The nationalisation bill will take over five major industrial groups, two finance holding companies and 39 private banks.

The government's original proposals were last month rejected by the council, which vetoes legislation to see that it conforms to the constitution, after complaints by the opposition.

The government then improved compensation it had offered ex-

isting shareholders and added three banks to the list to meet some of the council's objections. It rushed the second version through

Saudi oil output to remain constant

MANAMA (A.P.) — Saudi Arabian crude production is expected to remain near the 8.5-million-barrel a day mark regardless of any short-term fluctuations, oil industry sources said here Thursday.

The sources were commenting on published reports that daily Saudi crude production fell last month to just below the 8-million-barrel level. Saudi oil ministry officials could not be reached immediately for comment.

Saudi Arabia has had a self-imposed 8.5-million-barrel ceiling since last November—down one

million barrels a day from previous averages—in deference to other oil-producing countries, who have been complaining that the international oil market is affecting their production and price levels.

The sources pointed to statements made in mid-January by Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani to the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) that the kingdom has no intention of undertaking any deliberate action to limit production, leaving this entirely to market conditions.

JORDAN TELEVISION

16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Melody Time
17:30 In Concert
18:00 News Summary
18:30 Play of the Week
19:00 News
19:30 Top Twenty
20:30 Classical Music
21:00 Old Favourites
22:00 Close down

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoons
6:05 Rainbow
6:25 Buck Rogers
7:15 Local Programme
7:25 Local Programme on Agriculture

8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Local Programme (Documentary)

10:15 Arabic Play
11:00 News in Arabic
11:10 Arabic Play Continued

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Varieties
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Comedy: M.A.S.H.
9:00 Doctor
9:30 Saturday Variety Show
10:00 News in English
10:15 Feature Film

JORDAN RADIO

885 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

7:00 Sign on
7:30 Morning Show
7:50 News Bulletin
8:10 Morning Show
8:30 News Summary
8:50 News Jerusalem
9:10 Sign off
9:30 News Headlines
10:00 Pop Session
10:30 News Summary
11:00 Radiotheque
11:30 News Bulletin
12:00 Sign on
12:30 Over a Cup of Tea
13:00 Concert Hour
14:00 News Summary
14:30 Instrumentals

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Backtracking 04:45 Financial News 4:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: British Press Review 05:15 About Britain 05:30 New Ideas 05:40 Book Choice 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Terry Wogan's Album Time 07:00 World News: News about Britain 07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Music for Harpsichord 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Peebles' Choice 08:30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Science in Action 10:15 About Britain 10:30 A Murder of Quality 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 New Ideas 11:25 The Week in Wales 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsworld 12:15 Anything Goes 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; Commentary 13:15 Network U.K. 13:30 Opera Gallery 13:45 Strictly Instrumental 14:15 The Instrument Makers 14:30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Saturday Special 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Saturday Special 17:00 News Summary, Saturday Special 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsworld 18:30 Play of the Week: First Love 20:00 World News; Commentary 20:15 Goods Books

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: news on the hour and 28 min. after each hour 17:00 Weekend 18:00 Special English: news/worlds and their stories, feature, short stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 News and This Week 19:30 Press Conference USA 20:00 Special English: news/worlds and their stories 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 Weekend

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information Department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS:

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:00 Cairo
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Karachi, Dubai
10:00 Doha, Bahrain
10:10 Beirut
10:15 Abu Dhabi
11:05 Abu Dhabi (Swissair)
11:05 Riyadh (Saudi)
17:00 Cairo
17:45 Copenhagen, Athens
17:45 New York, Vienna
18:00 Cairo

18:05 London (BA)
18:05 Rome (Alitalia)
18:50 Copenhagen, Athens (SAS)
20:30 Cairo (EA)
20:30 Beirut (MEA)
20:30 Frankfurt
24:00 Cairo (EA)
01:00 Baghdad
02:00 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

3:00 Cairo
6:15 Frankfurt (LH)
6:45 Beirut
7:00 Agaba
7:40 Damascus, Paris (AF)
9:00 Cairo (EA)
9:25 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Vienna, New York
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Brussels
11:55 Athens, Zurich (Swissair)
12:00 London
12:00 Frankfurt
12:05 Riyadh (Saudi)
12:30 Paris
12:30 Cairo
13:15 Tripoli, Tunis
19:00 Kuwait
19:30 Jeddah
20:15 Baghdad
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:15 Cairo (EA)
22:00 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman:
Hassan Kamal 56711
Mohammad Sa'id Lubadah 56560

Zarqa:
Ghazi Al Rosan 83938/82786

Irbid:
Anwar Al Sabbul 26247/2680

PHARMACIES:

Amman:
Al Arabiyah Al Kubrah 23141
Al Asimah 37055
Rana (—)
Hashem 69295

Zarqa:
Al Andalus (—)
Al Rida (—)

Irbid:

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.—4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. — 5 p.m.

Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. — 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lulwaidh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. — 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. — 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lulwaidh 37440

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah 75261

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafiah 71331

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmiesani 63249

Fajr 5:09
Sunrise 6:32
Dhuhr 11:49
Asr 2:46
Maghreb 5:07
Isha 6:30

PRAYER TIMES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lulwaidh 37440

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24590

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah 75261

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafiah 71331

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmiesani 63249

Fajr 5:09
Sunrise 6:32
Dhuhr 11:49
Asr 2:46
Maghreb 5:07
Isha 6:30

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) 75111

Civil Defence rescue 61111

Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2

Municipal water service (emergency) 71125-6-7-8

Police headquarters 39141

Najdeb patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 21111, 37777

Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206

Jordan Television 73111

Radio Jordan 74111

Firstaid, fire, police 199

Fire headquarters 22090

Cablegram or telegram 18

Telephone:

Information 92206

Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 12

Overseas radio and satellite calls 17

Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	100.4/100.07
Lebanese pound	71.27/1.6
Syrian pound	57.6/58
Iraqi dinar	631.6/640
Kuwaiti dinar	1204.6/1209.1
Egyptian pound	340/345
Qatari riyal	94.94/3
UAE dirham	93.2/93.5
Omani rial	955/963.3
U.S. dollar	343/345
U.K. sterling	146.3/147.2
W. German mark	145.5/146.4
French franc	181.1/182.2
Italian lire	57.2/57.5
Japanese yen	27.3/27.5
(for every 100)	146.3/147.2

SPORTS

IOC to seek U.N. guarantees against boycotts

LOS ANGELES (R) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has decided to ask the United Nations (U.N.) to write a convention guaranteeing the status of the Olympic Games and ending the recurring threat of political boycotts.

IOC Director Monique Berlioux announced the move at a press conference Thursday night. IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch will visit U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar on Wednesday in connection with the proposed convention.

Mr. Samaranch has been presiding over meetings of his executive board and world sports federations this week at this American Pacific coast city which will play host to the 1984 summer Olympics.

Mrs. Berlioux said the convention, first suggested at the Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden, West Germany, in September, would attempt to protect the games from governmental political interference such as the United States-led boycott of the 1980 Moscow games.

The boycott caused more than

50 countries to pull their teams out of the Moscow games in protest against the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Mrs. Berlioux also said the convention was a long-term project designed to give formal recognition to the IOC's status as the governing body of the Olympics. Mr. Samaranch has already discussed the proposal with several world leaders, including President Reagan and French President Francois Mitterrand.

The IOC executive board Thursday finished its week of inspecting sites for the 1984 games as well as negotiations with the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee (LAOOC) and heads of 23 world sports federations governing summer events.

Mrs. Berlioux said Mr. Samaranch had made clear there was no chance of a fourth Olympic village for athletes competing at long beach to save them daily bus rides up to three hours from their university dormitories in central Los Angeles.

The yachting, volleyball and archery federations, with events near long beach, asked for another

village at a nearby college.

LAOOC President Peter Ueberroth said costs ruled this out. The federations appealed once more to Mr. Samaranch but he advised them there was no hope of reconsidering the decision. Mrs. Berlioux said.

She said the open judo class had been approved but entrants must not also compete in another weight class as they do in world championships.

The women's four-seater kayak event was rejected but could be reconsidered if LAOOC made a formal request for its inclusion before the next IOC session in

Cube world championship reported planned

BUDAPEST, Hungary (A.P.) — The exporters of Rubik's cubes are planning a world championship competition this spring, and the puzzle's inventor will head the international jury, the official MTI News Agency reported Thursday.

MTI said rules of the competition would be announced in March. The agency did not say what prizes would be offered.

Erno Rubik, the 37-year-old inventor of the six-colored cube, "thinks that the best players of each national championships are to take part in the contest," MTI said.

The organisers, the Hungarian Konsumex Foreign Trade Company and the Politechnika Industrial Cooperative, also "wish to provide opportunities for participation of competitors from those countries."

Rome in May, she said.

Mrs. Berlioux said windsurfing would not become a new yachting class without agreement before the Rome session on the brand of board to be used. Copyright problems prevented American use of the windglider board employed in the rest of the world, she said.

Mrs. Berlioux also said the IOC had accepted federation requests to grant Olympic diplomas to the first eight in each event, rather than the first six.

This will reward all finalists in such events as swimming and athletics where eight lanes are used in competition.

Erika Hess strikes again

SCHLADMING, Austria (R) — Erika Hess of Switzerland achieved another glittering success as she won the women's slalom Friday for her third gold medal at the world alpine ski championships.

It was an outstanding tribute to her supreme skill that she won the final women's event after a bad mistake on the first of the two runs, when she caught an edge, had to brake sharply and almost came to a stop.

India wins six-test series against England

KANPUR, India (R) — The disappointing cricket series between England and India crawled to its predictable conclusion when the sixth and final test ended in a tame draw Thursday, giving the Indians 1-0 victory.

It was the fifth successive drawn match, following India's 138-run win in the first test.

Nearly 10 hours' play was lost over the five days due to rain and fog and it was left to Indian all-rounder Kapil Dev to provide the day's only entertainment.

Dev smashed a swashbuckling 116 before India declared at 377 for seven in reply to England's first innings of 378 for nine declared.

Speaking on All-India Radio, England manager Subba Row said India deserved to win the first test at Bombay, adding that he thought the team under skipper Sunil Gavaskar was the best organised Indian side he had seen.

"At the beginning of the tour I thought England were the better side. But this proved wrong," he added.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

Q.1—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦1097 ♠AK742 ♦75 ♦843
North East South
1 ♦ 2 ♠ ?
What do you bid now?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦KJ652 ♠94 ♦872 ♦952
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South
1 NT 2 ♠ ?
What action do you take?

Q.3—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦K6 ♠AJ8 ♣Q865 ♦QJ96
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 NT Pass 4 ♦ Pass
? What do you bid now?

Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦J8 ♠KJ74 ♣AKJ93 ♦63
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♦ 2 ♦ ?

What do you bid now?
Q.5—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦AJ065 ♠7 ♦8763 ♦Q982
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♥ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
3 ♥ Pass ?
What action do you take?

Q.6—Neither vulnerable, South you hold:
♦84 ♠Q965 ♦K83 ♦AJ10
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 ♥ 2 ♦ 4 ♥ Pass
Pass 4 ♦ ?
What action do you take?

Look for answers on Monday.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL PRESENTS THE AMMAN PLAYREADERS IN

BETRAYAL

The West End "Best Play of the Year" for 1979.

AT THE BRITISH COUNCIL
Sunday, 7th February, 8 p.m.
Admission Free

"Pinter has never written a simpler, sadder or funnier play"—Daily Telegraph.

Due to contract completion, the following items of plant and transport are for sale:

- 3 no CAT 225 excavators
- 1 no. CAT 215 excavator
- 1 no. STETTER dry batcher
- 1 no. ALFA tower crane
- 1 no. WINGET 14R mixer
- 1 no. 20HP mixer
- 1 no. TECALEMIT lube pack
- 2 no. HONDA 3.5 KVA generators
- 2 no. MERCEDES tankers
- 2 no. CHEVROLET Blazers
- 2 no. FIAT 131S saloons
- 2 no. TOYOTA Land Cruiser pickups

Plus garage equipment and tools

For further information, please contact

LAING - TROCON J.V., Aqaba
P.O. Box 571
Tel. 5116

SECRETARY WANTED

Cilcon Ltd. requires a part-time secretary with excellent command of English, capable of speedy typing in English and Arabic. Hours: 3 - 7 p.m. Previous experience with construction firms is an advantage. Excellent salary.

Please call 61293, Amman

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Fully furnished, centrally heated, two-bedroom apartment, with reception, dining room and living room.

Location: 3rd Circle, Jabal Amman.
Please contact tel. 43147, Amman.

WANTED: INDEPENDENT VILLA FOR RENT

Villa should consist of three bedrooms, salon, dining room; with bathrooms, telephone and central heating.

Location: Shmeisani or Jabal Amman
Please call tel. 63100, Room No. 411

THE NEW LOOK OF QUALITY THE 1982 TOYOTAS

Famous Toyota quality looks better in 1982. Restyled, refined and breathtakingly new.

Whether you want the personal prestige of Toyota Crown or the sensible reliability of Corolla, we've got it. Including Toyota's most talked-about luxury sedan — Cressida. Treat yourself to the new look of Toyota Quality. At Toyota showrooms. Now.

Toyota Crown The ultimate in personal prestige.

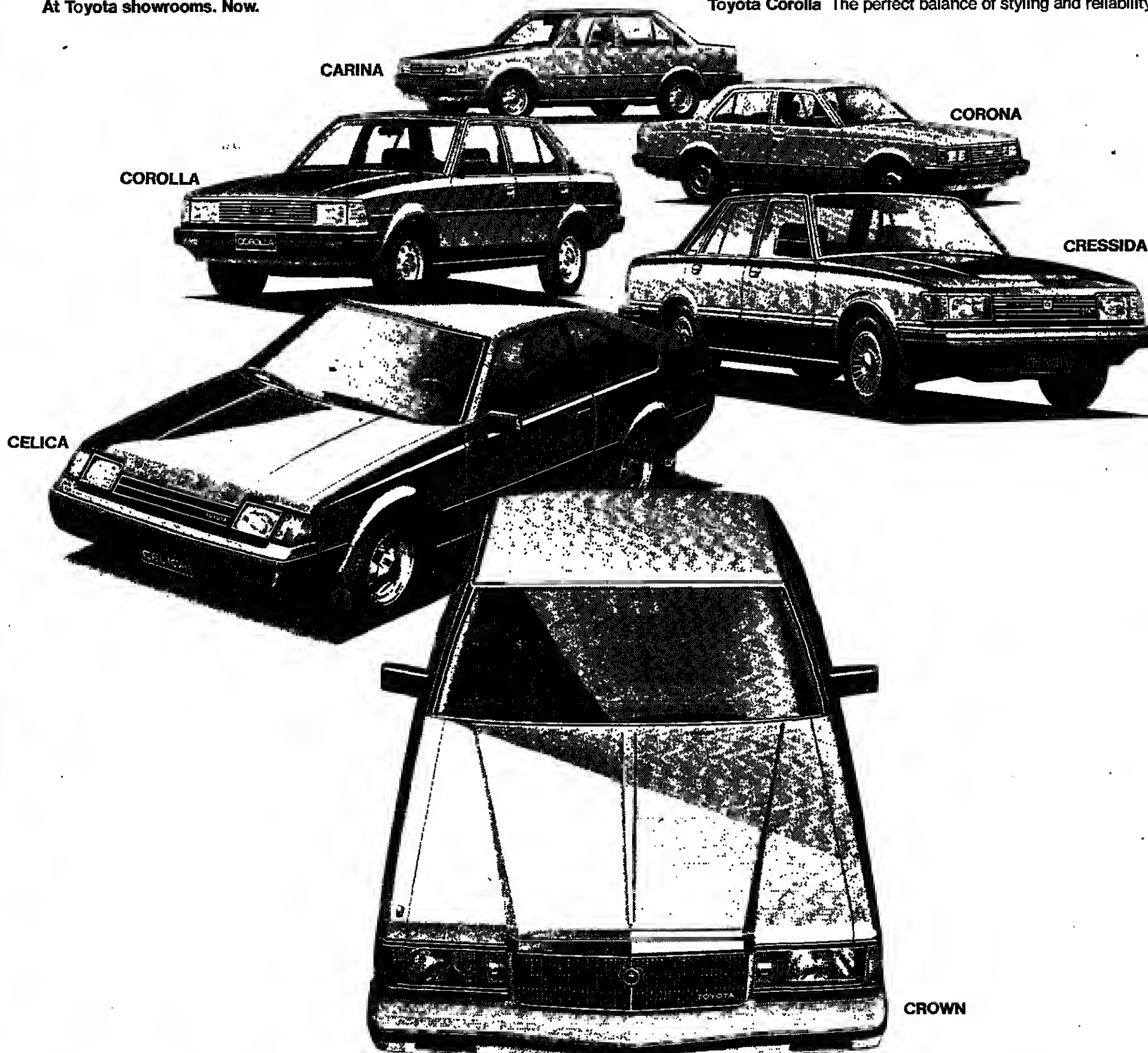
Toyota Cressida Toyota's most popular luxury sedan.

Toyota Corona Reliability and comfort that means extra value.

Toyota Celica More sporty performance and comfort than ever.

Toyota Carina Totally reliable, fun to drive and a delight to own.

Toyota Corolla The perfect balance of styling and reliability.



TOYOTA

ISMAIL BILBEISI & CO

KING HUSSEIN STREET, TEL. 2285, 3003, 3004, AMMAN, JORDAN

FEATURES

A dose of cave life for your weekend

By Diana Hargreaves

High among the hills of the upper River Tawe Valley in the beautiful Brecon Beacons National Park, 25 kilometres inland from Swansea on Wales's south coast, is an intricate and far-reaching cave system developed to fascinate and educate visitors.

Dan-yr-Ogof showcaves are the centre of a leisure complex which

includes a dinosaur park, an underground caving museum, a motel, a caravan and camping park, a restaurant, a craft shop and 15 self-catering chalets with an outdoor heated swimming pool, sauna, solarium, adventure playground and games room.

Three main caves are open to the public: the Showcave; the Bone Cave; and Cathedral Cave. The last is a vast, dimly-lit lofty cavern with a cathedral-like atmosphere eerily enhanced by echoing organ music, and many magnificent stalactites.

The museum in this cave exhibits rare stalactite forms, rocks and minerals from the system. Some of the rocks formed by dripping limestone solution are like everyday objects — one resembles a squirrel, another a pair of spectacles. Throughout the caves, guides point out formations such as the flitch of Welsh bacon with a

fried egg just under it; a perfectly formed pale orange carrot; the dagger which grows a quarter of an inch every 30 years; and the angel perched high in the roof.

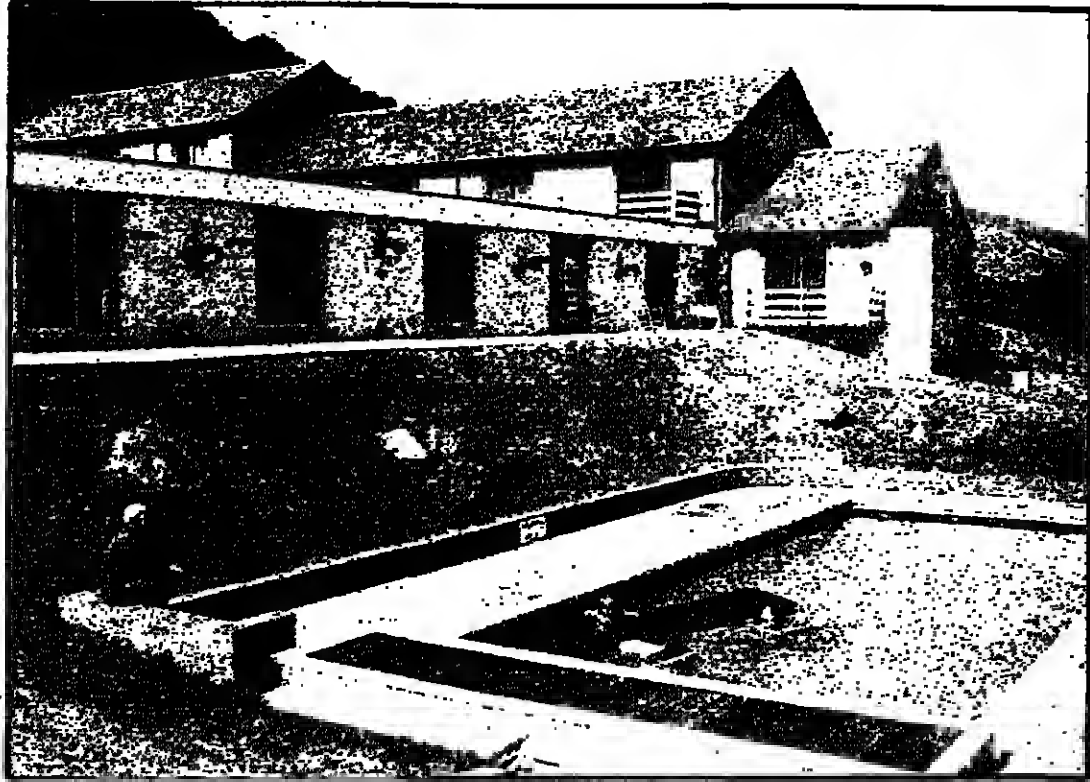
The Showcave was first entered in 1912 and further explored between 1937 and 1939, and 1964 and 1969, but it is believed there are still many more caves and passages to discover.

The Showcave and Cathedral Cave have been open to visitors for 17 years, but the Bone Cave was only opened in 1980, although it was excavated between 1938 and 1950.

It is thought 43 skeletons discovered here belong to primitive farmers who sheltered in the cave in winter 2,000 years ago, and were killed in retaliation by Roman soldiers after raiding their camp. Roman cloak brooches, Bronze Age bone and bronze tools, and a 4,000-year-old deer bone were also discovered.

Today, a burial scene, a moulded ursus spelaeus — a three-metre tall cave bear — a sabre-toothed tiger, a cave hyena, reconstructed Bronze Age family scene, a Roman soldier, and 20th century archaeologists are all displayed. Elaborate lighting patterns, accompanied by a recorded commentary, take the visitor through the centuries of life seen in this cave.

On the approach to the Bone Cave you pass the Dinosaur Park, sited in an old quarry: fibreglass life-size models of Dimetrodons, Tyrannosaurus Rex, Stegosaurus, and Placodius are among the Prehistoric animals displayed.



This motel, complete with swimming pool, serves visitors to the complex

— British features

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Laa

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

JOMAR

VENIG

GRECLY

STAJEM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HURRY ENACT MATURE AGENDA

Answer: What he did when she accused him of "hogging" all the blankets—GRUNTED



Hard times for Egyptian pets

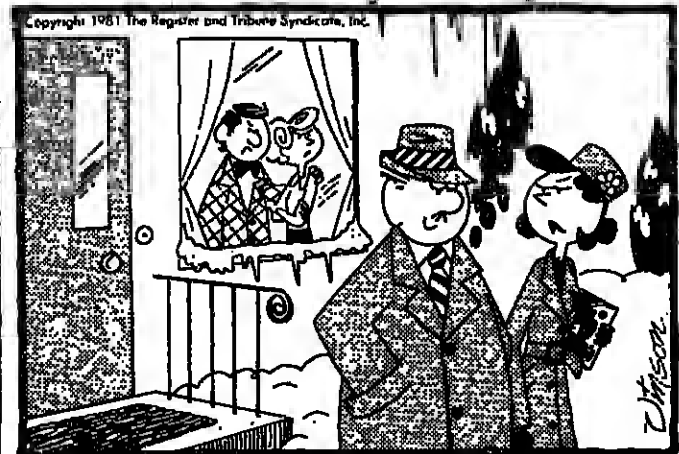
CAIRO (R) — Egypt has banned the import of pet food because it was being sold for human consumption, the weekly Al-Mussawwar has reported.

It quoted officials at the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade as saying that pet food was sold for human consumption in poor areas.

Last November a man was sentenced to five years imprisonment for selling pet food for human consumption in Cairo.

THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



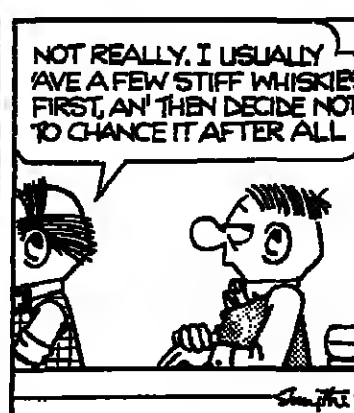
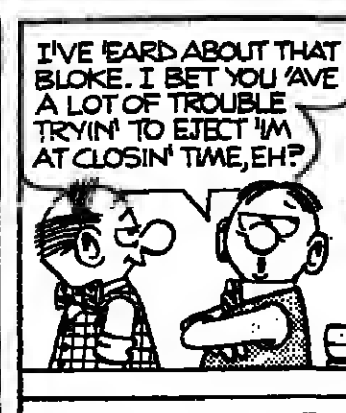
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Creationism vs. Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas (R) — America's Creationist movement suffered a major setback when Arkansas announced it would not try to reverse a court ruling against a law forcing the state's schools to teach biblical theories as a science.

The surprise decision, which could affect the prospects of similar bills pending in at least 16 other states, followed a celebrated nine-day trial last December. An appeal had been considered automatic.

Judge William Overton had ruled that the law forcing schools teaching Evolution also to teach the theory that a supernatural being created life thousands of years ago — violated the constitutional ban on religious instruction in tax-supported schools. The decision not to appeal was made personally by Arkansas attorney general Steve Clark, who had been bitterly attacked by the Creationist movement for what it called his inadequate defence of the law during the trial.

The American civil liberties union, supported vigorously by the American scientific community, had challenged the law in a major test case.

It was seen as a replay of the 1925 so-called Money Trial in which biology teacher John Scopes was convicted under a Tennessee law forbidding teaching of Darwin's Theory of Evolution.

Yesterday was Mr. Clark's deadline for appeal. But, he announced, he considered the religious nature of the wording of the law created an insurmountable problem for an appeal.

"My opinion is that the state could not win an appeal," he said.

Neapolitan mafia: Gangs who always shoot straight

NAPLES, Italy (R) — The 1982 murder toll in warfare among rival factions of the Camorra in Neapolitan Mafia has now risen to 42.

The latest victim was Luigi Coppola, 37, riddled with sub-machine gun bullets as he drove his son to school in a city suburb; Gaetano Maiello, 26, found shot dead in a parked car in the Camorra stronghold of Sant' Antimo. Another young man, so far unidentified, who died in hospital from bullet wounds.

Six people were killed in 24 hours in the increasingly bitter war between new-generation Camorra gangs for shares in the dwindling protection, prostitution and contraband rackets.

In a move to halt the bloodshed police and paramilitary Carabinieri said they had arrested 44 people and served notice on others already in prison that they faced charges of complicity to subvert the prison system.

The different factions work under the shadow of jailed gang boss Raffaele Cutolo. Police said they discovered he orders murders almost daily from his cell in Poggioreale prison.

A telephone caller to the Italian news agency ANSA said Mr. Cutolo was murdered for involvement in the killings of prisoners in Poggioreale on Nov. 23, 1980, after a devastating earthquake hit the Naples region.

Several prisoners were killed by fellow-inmates during successive earth tremors, partly out of panic but also because the chaos presented a unique chance to settle old scores.

Police said they believed their operation against prison subversion, still in progress, had broken an extraordinary system of message-passing and deals within prisons.

An official report that prompted the swoop said Mr. Cutolo had defeated the prison system. It referred to his ability to create a highly effective organisation from inside the jail.

The report, not previously made public, disclosed that in the last two years more than 300 murders and an incalculable number of other crimes in this strife-torn and politically volatile city were directly attributable to the Camorra war.

Police said the 44 arrests were a breakthrough in their bid to cut the overall murder rate. At the present pace of more than one killing a day the number of murders this year could rapidly overtake the 1981 total of 234.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, FEB. 6, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Try to keep your activities on a practical level because if you make moves to extend your interests you are likely to have difficulties. Take any upsetting conditions in stride.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Talk over with an expert how to make your life more successful where business is concerned. Become more economical.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A good friend can help you attain some of your personal aims at this time. Take treatments to improve your health.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A private talk with an influential person can pave the way to future success. Be sure to show your appreciation.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Go to an interesting site with a new friend and gain the knowledge you desire. Strive to be more successful.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) If you carry through with the promises you've made, you can easily gain the recognition you want at this time. Be alert.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get an early start on an important business matter for best results. Make plans for a trip soon and count the cost.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Be sure to handle duties that require your immediate attention. Come to a better understanding with loved one.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Go to a fascinating new site with the one you love and relax. Take steps to cement better relations with associates.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Make plans for the future that will give you more security. A close tie can be demanding, but take everything calmly.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Getting together with congenials for recreation is fine today. Try and avoid the expenditure of too much money.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Discuss with family members practical affairs that affect all of you and come to a fine meeting of minds. Show loyalty.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A good day to visit with others and find a better way to achieve success. Being with persons you like is wise.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have an eye for culture and art, and could become very successful in life because of the ability to stick to something until it is completed. The mind is keen in this chart. Sports are a natural here.

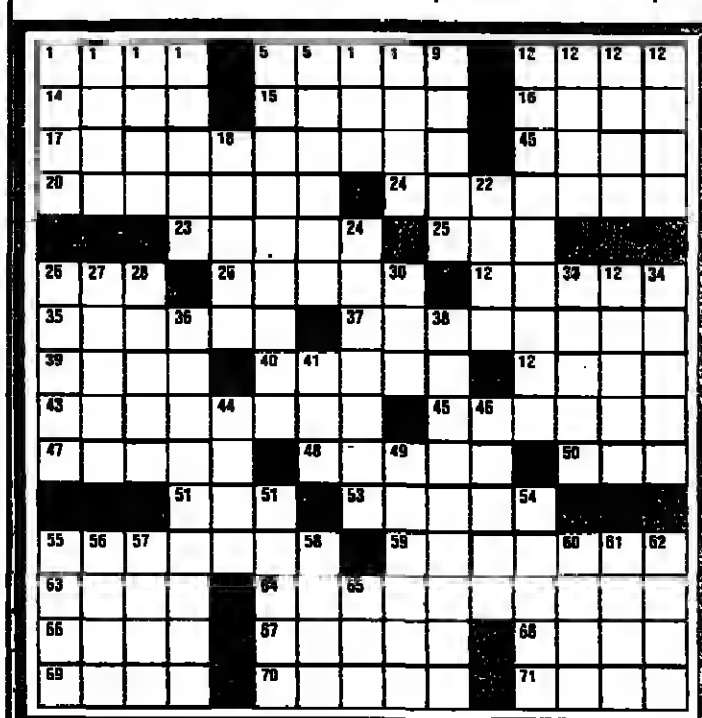
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Margaret V. Judah

ACROSS	35 Kind of daisy	63 Start for god or tasse	26 "There's many —"
1 Renown: Lat.	37 Federal	64 During a short time	27 Alan Ladd role
5 Nibbles	39 Flagellate	66 Anthony or Barbara	28 Common contraction
10 Hand or horse	40 Under for poets	67 Grownup	30 Walcoma item
14 Again	42 Disconnect	68 Legal wrong	33 Takes on cargo
15 Coin of India	43 Naive	69 Not any wild	34 Splash about
16 Back of the neck	45 Fallows	70 Speaks wildly	36 Coast
17 Naive	47 Start for glyph or chemical	71 Fleuret	38 Hypothesizes
19 Burgeoned	48 Banned		41 Ending for diller or depend
20 Naive	50 Ending for girl or boy		44 Inlet
21 Humbles	51 Uncle Tom's friend		46 Not a soul
23 Musical	53 Gulf off Turkey		49 Ignemus rock
25 — Tin-Tin	55 Naive		52 "— as I can see"
26 St. Helens' output	59 Lowered surface		54 Use a glacierium
29 Dialect			55 Arabian port
31 Personal lights			56 Decorate anew

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----



©1981 by Chicago Tribune-N.Y. News Synd. Inc. All Rights Reserved

WORLD

Confusion presages terror over Basque separatists' intentions

MADRID (R) — Conflicting reports created confusion Friday over whether a Basque separatist guerrilla group, responsible for a string of bombings during the 1979 and 1980 holiday seasons, planned to break a year-long ceasefire.

An official statement said Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo and his top ministers Thursday night discussed "an announcement by some sections of ETA (P.M.) to resume terrorist activities."

Carlos Garaicoechea, prime minister of the regional Basque

government said in radio and newspaper interviews that at least one section of the organisation had decided to break the truce declared last year after an attempted military coup.

But the Basque newspaper Deia quoted sources close to ETA P-M as denying any announcement had been made. It said the group—known as the "Poli-Milis"—was still debating the issue and sticking to the truce.

Other Basque sources said the Poli-Milis were divided and would shortly hold a clandestine general assembly, the first in seven years,

to decide whether to take up arms again.

Police detained eight people near San Sebastian Friday and held them incommunicado under anti-terrorist regulations.

Prison sources said four women detainees alleged to be members of ETA P-M were transferred Friday from Madrid to a prison in the Basque country.

Gradual transfer of Basque detainees to Basque prisons, one of ETA P-M's demands, was suspended earlier this month after police freed the kidnapped father of pop singer Julio Iglesias from his Poli-Milis abductors.

Reports that the ETA P-M truce was about to end came after a stormy meeting Thursday, in which Mr. Garaicoechea told Mr. Calvo Sotelo he was concerned that a draft law on devolution would curtail the Basque government's powers.

ETA P-M, announcing the truce last year, said it might resume armed struggle if Basque autonomy was watered down.

It also maintained demands for a regional referendum on a nuclear plant under construction at Lemonaiz, near Bilbao. But the Madrid government has ruled out a referendum.

Religious leader urges Armenians to stand against diplomats' killing

ANKARA (R) — The Armenian religious leader in Turkey, Patriarch Shnorhik Kaloustian, called Friday on Armenians throughout the world to take a stand against the murders of Turkish diplomats.

The patriarch made the call in a message to Turkish head of state Gen. Kenan Evren as Turkey held a state funeral here for its consul-general in Los Angeles, Kemal Arkan, shot dead by two gunmen in the U.S. city last week.

An Armenian group said it killed Mr. Arkan in revenge for the alleged massacre of 1.5 million Armenians in Turkey during the First World War. The claim has been denied by successive Turkish governments.

A 19-year-old Armenian has been charged with the murder. Twenty Turkish diplomats or their families have been killed, apparently by Armenian groups, since 1973.

Patriarch Kaloustian said: "We are renewing our call for all the countries and the Armenians living there, to take a decisive stand against all illegal murders and activities."

Speaking in front of Mr. Arkan's flag-draped coffin at Friday's ceremony, Foreign Minister Turgut Ersoy praised the United States for its police action after the Los Angeles killing and for its stand in condemning the murder.

He said some European countries helped terrorism grow by supporting Armenian propaganda. They should follow the example of the U.S. instead, he said.

Italy shelve Imam Sadr inquiry

ROME (R) — A Rome magistrate Thursday shelved a four-year inquiry into the fate of Imam Moussa Sadr, the spiritual leader of Lebanon's 800,000 Shi'ite Muslims, who vanished during a visit to Libya in 1978.

Referring to Libyan claims that the Imam was last seen boarding a flight to Rome, Magistrate Domenico Nostro said, "Thorough investigations have shown... that no crime was committed against Moussa Sadr on Italian territory."

Imam Sadr vanished with two companions after visiting Libya at

the invitation of Col. Qadhafi in August 1978.

Libyan authorities said the Imam boarded a Rome-bound Italian airliner in Tripoli on Aug. 31, 1978, but Rome airport officials said the Imam never arrived.

The magistrate said that a painstaking reconstruction of the Imam's movements and evidence collected in Libya showed that he did not leave Libya aboard the Italian airliner.

The disappearance of the Shi'ite leader has sparked a number of protest demonstrations among his followers.

Washington rejects Soviet charges, presents new arms limitation treaty

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House has rejected a proposal by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev that the United States and the Soviet Union should reduce their arsenals of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe by two-thirds by 1990.

It also said it rejected Mr. Brezhnev's accusation in a speech Wednesday that the United States was stalling Geneva negotiations on reducing or eliminating U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles deployed in Europe or aimed at Western cities.

At the same time, President Reagan disclosed in a separate statement that the United States on Tuesday gave the Soviet Union a draft treaty based on his proposal to cancel the planned deployment of 572 modern medium-range nuclear missiles in the NATO area.

The president's offer, made in a speech to the National Press Club in Washington on Nov. 18, was conditional on an agreement by

the Soviet Union to dismantle all its own medium-range missiles capable of reaching Western Europe.

President Reagan said the draft treaty was submitted in Geneva, where Soviet-American negotiations began on Nov. 30, because "it would be a major contribution to security, stability and peace."

"I call on President Brezhnev to

join us in this important first step to reduce the nuclear shadow that hangs over the peoples of the world," he said.

The separate White House statement, read by Communications Director David Gergen, stressed the administration's position that Soviet medium-range missiles deployed east of the Ural mountains, not only those in Europe, must be dismantled as part of any final accord.

NATO anti-tank weapons no match to Soviet power

WASHINGTON (R) — NATO's arsenal of conventional anti-tank weapons is so deficient that early use of nuclear weapons is probable in the event of a Soviet attack, according to some U.S. officials.

The Pentagon publicly disputes this, but two reports, one by the U.S. Army itself, point to serious deficiencies in the new Viper anti-tank gun to be carried by infantry squads.

Pentagon officials told Reuters there were also serious problems with the light anti-tank weapon (LAW) and a new anti-tank artillery shell called the Copperhead.

Some officials also say that the long-range guided anti-tank missiles on which NATO relies heavily will be inadequate to counter a Soviet armoured thrust.

"This lowers the nuclear threshold," one Pentagon official said. "It makes early recourse to the neutron (enhanced radiation) warhead more likely."

"Otherwise a Soviet attack would be absolutely devastating..."

A study, dated last July, by the general accounting office (GAO), the investigative arm of congress, says the Viper's warhead is too

small to destroy a tank from the front.

The army said in a response to the report: "There are no outstanding technical problems on the Viper."

But a separate report by the army dated last August says that when it is carried in helicopters the Viper has a dangerous tendency to fire accidentally because of static electricity.

It also says that in recent test firings, one shot out of five was a failure. The Viper warhead tended to bounce off without exploding when it hit tanks at a certain angle, it added.

The two reports on the warhead have not been officially released, but portions of both were made available to Reuters.

The Viper warhead, for which the initial production cost is estimated at \$1 billion, suffers from the same defect as the LAW gun it is designed to replace, according to a Pentagon official who asked not to be named.

He said the LAW was so feeble it took five to 10 hits to knock out lightly armoured North Vietnamese tanks in the battle of Hue during the Vietnam war.

Polish primate confers with Pope in Vatican

VATICAN CITY (R) — The Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, and two other senior Polish churchmen met Friday to review their first round of talks on the Polish crisis with Pope John Paul.

The high-ranking Polish church delegation, the first to

visit the Vatican since martial law was imposed in Poland in December, discussed the church's role in military-ruled Poland for several hours with the Pope Thursday.

Briton arrives in Athens after release in Iran

ATHENS (Agencies) — British businessman Andrew Pyke, jailed for 17 months without trial in Iran, arrived here from Tehran Friday on his way home.

Mr. Pyke looked fit as he stepped down from the airliner and was met by officials of the British embassy in Athens.

He told reporters: "I will not make any statement right now. I will talk to journalists when I get to England."

Mr. Pyke said he had not been maltreated by his Iranian captors.

Mr. Pyke, 42, an executive for an Iranian-Dutch helicopter firm, was arrested in connection with alleged financial irregularities in his company.

He was released on bail last week but has been told to return to Tehran for a hearing later this year.

Mr. Pyke was arrested in Tehran on Aug. 29, 1980, allegedly under suspicion of spying. He was released last Thursday, Jan. 28.

He has spent the past three days at the British interests section at the Swedish embassy in Tehran, which has looked after British affairs since the British embassy was closed in September 1980.

Mr. Pyke was told he would be charged with espionage. But he was held in Tehran's Evin Prison and later in the Karaj jail outside the capital without charges ever being filed.

Existence of Kennedy tapes shocks aides

BOSTON (R) — Former aides of the late President John Kennedy have expressed shock at the disclosure that he recorded more than 325 conversations held in his office at the White House.

Among those who expressed dismay was David Powers, the president's appointments secretary.

Mr. Powers, now curator of the Kennedy Library in Boston, said: "I can't recall this ever having been done. If it had been done, I should have known about it. I was in the president's office every day."

The tapes' existence, first reported on Thursday in the Washington Post, was confirmed by the Kennedy Library's director, Daniel Fenn.

Theodore Sorensen, President Kennedy's special counsel, said he was dumbfounded to learn of the tapes' existence. "I had no idea

whatsoever," he said.

Burke Marshall, assistant attorney-general in the Kennedy administration, now heads a three-man committee that will decide on the material to be released from the tapes and recordings on file in the Kennedy Library.

He said: "Our position is going to be that we should open this material in orderly fashion."

Mr. Marshall could not give a schedule for this project but said the tapes are undergoing review for "declassification" by the National Security Council.

Mr. Fenn said he hoped materials would be made public in the summer.

The extent of the bugging of the White House Oval Office under Mr. Kennedy shocked many supporters of the president, who was assassinated in 1963.

Among conversations that Mr. Kennedy recorded were those he had with his own wife, Jacqueline, his brother-in-law Sargent Shriver, former presidents Dwight Eisenhower and Harry Truman, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Although there were reports as early as 1973 that Mr. Kennedy secretly recorded his White House conversations, his closest aides and advisers had denied them.

President Reagan tape-records only his interviews with reporters. White House spokesman David Gergen said.

Mr. Gergen was asked to describe Mr. Reagan's practice in the light of the report that President Kennedy, like President Richard Nixon, recorded many of his telephone conversations and meetings.

Mr. Gergen said that nothing apart from interviews was recorded by or for President Reagan.

Victoria slaps treason charge on mercenaries

VICTORIA, Seychelles (R) — Seven foreigners accused of participating in an unsuccessful mercenary invasion of the Seychelles were Friday charged with treason, an offence punishable by death.

The six white mercenaries and a South African woman alleged to have been an accomplice are the first people ever to be charged with treason in the Seychelles. They were captured after a battle for the international airport here between a mercenary force and local troops last Nov. 25.

There had been doubts among legal experts whether foreigners could be charged with treason but Attorney General Bernard Rasool maintained that the law covered foreign nationals as well as Seychellois.

The seven accused — four South Africans, two white Zimbabweans, and a Briton — were also charged in the supreme court with waging or preparing to wage war against the Seychelles.

The death sentence for treason is not mandatory but there has been public pressure for the mercenaries' execution.

At a mass rally soon after the mercenaries were captured, thousands of Seychellois chanted "Kill them, kill them" and waved banners demanding capital punishment.

The accused are in police custody already charged with importing weapons of war and related offences. They are expected to enter their pleas before the supreme court next Friday.

Vienna bomb 'amateurish'

VIENNA (R) — A bomb which went off outside the home of the chief rabbi of Vienna Thursday night appeared to be the work of amateurs, police said Friday.

"The device was an amateurish affair which definitely lacked technical knowledge," a spokesman for the police said.

He said the rabbi, Dr. Bela Akiba Eisenberg, had received several anonymous calls in recent days but had not felt threatened and his house had not been guarded by police.

"For the time being we are completely in the dark and we do not know whether the attack is connected with recent Arab threats or not," the spokesman added.

The rabbi and his wife were on holiday when the bomb exploded. It was planted outside the door of their apartment in central Vienna. It blew the door off its hinges and broke several window panes.

The explosion followed renewed threats by a Palestinian splinter group which last year claimed responsibility for a bomb attack on Vienna's synagogue in which two people died and 20 were injured.

Sultan welcomes modifications to Saudi peace plan

BEIRUT (R) — Saudi Arabian Defence Minister Prince Sultan was quoted Friday as saying that Arab states were welcome to amend his country's eight-point plan for Middle East peace.

In an interview with the London-based Lebanese magazine Al-Hawadeth, Prince Sultan said Saudi leaders believed that the plan, rejected by some Arabs, was in Arab interests.

"If the Arabs want to implement this initiative with any amendments, then that is up to them. Saudi Arabia will not stop the Arabs in any way and will not insist on one letter of the initiative," Prince Sultan added.

Prince Sultan said Saudi Arabia had hoped the United States would support the plan, which was first put forward by Crown Prince Fahd in August last year.

"But the first party to reject the initiative and attack it openly was the United States," Prince Sultan said.

The Saudi minister also called for an end to the Iraq-Iran war as a step towards restoring good relations between the Arabs and the Islamic revolutionary government in Tehran.

Prince Sultan said: "Our wish is that the war continuing at present between Iran and Iraq should stop, and that Iraq should take its just, legal right in accordance with the United Nations Charter."

Tehran calls for overthrow of Saudi government

LONDON (R) — Iranian state radio Thursday called for the overthrow of the Saudi government and said Iran undertook to protect the small Arab states of the Gulf.

The Arabic service commentary, monitored by the BBC in London, came at a time of deteriorating relations between the Saudi government and the Islamic revolutionary authorities in Tehran.

Riyadh appears to be taking seriously allegations by Bahrain that Iran backed a coup against the island's government last month.

Saudi Arabia and its smaller Gulf neighbours have been discussing an improvement in joint regional security, partly prompted by fears that Iran will try to export its fundamentalist revolution to Arab states in the region.

Israel to produce new warplane

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel has decided to go ahead with plans to build a new jet fighter, the Lavie, and will hold talks with U.S. aircraft manufacturers on co-production, a defence ministry spokesman said.

The announcement followed a meeting between Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and finance ministry officials, who are concerned the Lavie (lion) project could place a big burden on the economy.

Israel is looking for American participation to offload some of the development costs, which experts put at more than \$1 billion, but is anxious to assure jobs for the local aircraft industry.

The Lavie, which Israel hopes to have in service by 1990, will be powered by U.S. Pratt and Whitney engines assembled at Bet Shemesher near occupied Jerusalem but no other production details have been finalised, the defence ministry spokesman said.

U.S. denies harassing Libyan airliner

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States denied Thursday that U.S. Navy fighters had harassed a Libyan airliner in the Mediterranean last Sunday.

Libya charged that U.S. fighters buzzed the airliner south of Crete while it was flying from Tripoli to Athens.

JANA, the Libyan news agency, reported from Tripoli Thursday that Libya had officially reported the incident to the U.N. Security Council.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg told reporters that navy F-14s from the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy had made visual identifications of five planes that day, following normal procedures when unidentified aircraft enter a carrier's operating area.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Belgian diplomat jailed for killing wife

ATHENS (A.P.) — A local court has sentenced a Belgian diplomat to 15 years and four months imprisonment for murdering his wife here two years ago. Jacques Georges Deportere, 45, was arrested in April 1980 after fatally shooting his wife Lorna in a taxi outside Athens airport. He was convicted Wednesday of manslaughter. Mr. Deportere was serving as an attaché at the Belgian embassy in Baghdad, at the time of the shooting. He had come to Athens to meet his wife and spend Easter with her. In his defence Mr. Deportere said he had killed his wife because she had a series of love affairs during their two-year marriage.

Bonn 'concerned' over executions in Iran

BONN (A.P.) — The West German government Friday told a visiting Iranian official that Bonn remains "concerned" over the use of the death penalty by the regime in Tehran against political opponents. The foreign office said the concern was expressed by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher during a meeting with visiting Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati. During the one-hour meeting, Mr. Genscher and Mr. Velayati also discussed bilateral relations and the ongoing Iran-Iraq war. Members of the Baha'i religion, who have sought refuge in West Germany, have been urging European governments to bring pressure on the regime in Tehran to end the wave of executions of its members.

8 policemen injured in Liverpool violence

LIVERPOOL (A.P.) — Dozens of youths—some of them hooded—attacked police with bricks, bottles and iron bars in Liverpool's Toxteth area, scene of heavy street violence last July, police reported Friday. Eight policemen were hospitalised, one in serious condition with internal injuries, following the violence Thursday night. Nine youths were arrested. A Liverpool police spokesman said it was not known what sparked the disturbance but said it was not racially motivated. Witnesses said about 40 hooded youths beat two policemen to the ground with iron bars and others attacked officers with bricks and bottles. One patrolman was struck in the head with a concrete block and required 16 stitches, police said.

Do you have a problem with your CENTRAL HEATING?

Please contact:

Contracting and Maintenance Co.
Daily except Fridays, from 8 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Tel. 38956

Red Brigades: Full-time preachers of violence

By Michael Sheridan
Reuter

PADUA, Italy — He was a law student, the son of a policeman, she was a nurse in one of Rome's biggest hospitals but Antonio Savasta and Emilia Libera were no ordinary middle class engaged couple.

The two abandoned their professions for a life of full-time violence in Italy's Red Brigades that ended when anti-terrorist police freed American Gen. James Dozier from the seedy flat here where they had held him for 42 days.

Mr. Savasta and Miss Libera, both 27, headed the group which kidnapped the general, police say, and their careers in the Brigades took them across Italy, leaving a trail of 17 alleged murders.

They have been named as suspects in the kidnapping and assassination of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro and on the very day they were seized, a court in Sardinia sentenced them in their absence to 30 years in prison for a shootout with police.

Padua Police Chief Gianfranco Corrias, whose ancient city has become known as the "crossroads of violence," said he had always had a feeling that Mr. Savasta and Miss Libera would end up in Padua.

For 12 years now, Mr. Corrias relates, the grey industrialised fringe ringed Padua's historic centre has been a breeding ground for extremists from right and left.

But only one of the five-strong group came from the city. Emanuela Frascella, 21, a doctor's daughter, would leave the Brigades' apartment — rented by her unwitting father — each day to buy

a selection of newspapers from the nearby shop.

Miss Frascella was unknown to the police and that is probably why the Brigades chose her. Yet neighbours in the gloomy, warren-like building say the "people's prison" had once been notorious as a haunt of drug dealers, pimps and prostitutes.

"The police were always round there," said a woman on the floor above who would not give her name. "I never saw anything of the new lot except now and again a girl would carry some bags of food in."

All that remained in the hideout

after the raid was a jumble of overturned furniture and sealed boxes awaiting removal. In the untidy kitchen, the remains of a half-eaten meal littered the table. The arsenal of weapons rested at police headquarters.

The kidnapped general, Mr. Savasta, Miss Libera and Miss Frascella were cooped up in their flat with two other "Brigatisti".

There was the oldest member of the group, Giovanni Ciucci, 32, a former railwayman from Pisa with a broken marriage and a history of political activism.

Mr. Ciucci appears to have been the only one of the band to have put up a fight. With grim relish, Mr. Corrias demonstrated to reporters in his office how one of his crack squad had hurled the guerrilla against a wall, putting him in hospital with the injuries.

The police chief said he believed that as the oldest, the toughest-looking Ciucci had the delicate task of liaison between the group and their comrades in other Brigades "columns".

The final guerrilla, Cesare di Leonardo, 22, was a quiet boy who never finished his school stu-

dies, instead joining the Italian army.

Said by his family to be the victim of "bad companions," di Leonardo was named by police as a prime subject, with Mr. Savasta and Miss Libera, in the "execution" of abducted businessman Giuseppe Taliercio.

Mr. Taliercio was a manager with the Montedison chemicals group, kidnapped by the Veneto group last year. The communiques issued on his abduction rang similar to those in the Dozier affair calling him a "pig" and setting no conditions for his release from "proletarian justice."

Mr. Taliercio apparently refused to cooperate in his "trial" and his bullet-riddled corpse was found in a car near his factory outside Venice.

Thousands of workers, outraged by the murder, came onto the streets in protest and a communique from the southern "Naples Column" of the Brigades accused their Veneto colleagues of committing a serious political blunder.

Social commentators here are prone to see people like the general's captors as products of a listless and alienated young middle class unable to find rewarding work.

But Mr. Corrias, who has been dealing with political violence since the first bomb destroyed the rector's office in Padua's medieval university on April 15, 1969, has his own views on the guerrillas.

"They are just bandits. They come from all over over Italy to towns like ours where there is a background of extremism. And the Red Brigades are not broken yet."



Brigatisti on trial in Milano in December 1981. While social commentators tend to describe them as products of a listless and alienated young middle

class unable to find rewarding work, police have their own name for the youths — "bandits"

لبنان من أجل الحق